BELA KUN'S RULE **OVER HUNGARY IS** BROUGHT TO END

Monitor from its European News Office BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)-The fall of the Hungarian Government has cen hailed with satisfaction by the lajority Socialists and the bourgeois arties in Germany, who consider that t is likely to have a steadying effect on the Independents and will impede agitation for the introduction of the soviet system into Germany. The event is also expected to have a repercussion in Soviet Russia, which has de great sacrifices for Bela Kun's

The Vorwarts considers that Soviet la is now completely isolated pocally since the Bolshevist tendenin Bulgaria are unimportant. e Vossische Zeitung states that erences will be held in Moscow d afterward between Russia and the e a coalition of the Bolsheviki, nsheviki, Social Revolutionaries and ocial Democrats.

Lenine is reported to be prepared o retire and by so doing to facilitate conversion of bolshevism into ratic socialism if Mr. Tchitcherin ges to direct the foreign policy nd Trotzky to organize the army.

Scial cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office VIENNA, Austria (Sunday)-Bela n. Hungary Soviet leader, arrived here today. Practically all members of the Hungarian Soviet Government who attempted to escape were arrested to the frontier.

VIENNA, Austria (Saturday) - (By he Associated Press)-Overtures for ce with the Allies have been made a new Socialist Government of ngary which has been set up in sucto the Bela Kun régime.

ela Kun resigned his virtual dicship on Thursday afternoon. His nation was precipitated by the successes along the River

iningham, the leading repntative of the Allies at Vienna, critical than they are now. d the other allied officials here to

New Socialistic Government Formed

esignation of the revolutionary

ning council of the Hungarian age stating that this took place sitting of the trade ment is composed of:

inister of the Interior, Karl Peyer; "If we reject the covenant, does that

linister of Education, Alexander

linister of Justice, Paul Garami; linister of Agriculture, Joseph

nister of Finance. Joseph Miskits; Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr.

linister of Food, Enrand Knittel-Minister of Nationalities, Viktor

nces that a purely socialistic govent has been formed under Mr. and has issued a manifesto laring that its chief task will be ve internal order and to enter negotiations with the entente.

New Government Accepts Proposals

confirms a previous report England." e new government accepts the e and Colonel Cunningham.

News Received With Distrust

h circles the news of the Hun- ernment." change of government is rewith distrust as all the memthe new Cabinet are stated to Special cable to The Christian Science ither to the Communist Party Monitor from its European News Office the Extreme Social Democratic

permit the establishment of a non-Bolshevist government will be per-

Situation Becoming More Serious Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday) Fall of Soviet Government Is that according to an intercepted wire-Thought Likely to Have a less message from Moscow, Trotzky declared on Tuesday at a meeting of Steadying Effect on Independ- the Soviet Government that the situation in Soviet Russia continued to be ents and Check Agitation come more critical. A portion of the Red Army in south Russia had

TREATY DECLARED GOOD AS A WHOLE

Gregoriev had also gone over to the

United States Bound to Share in Thomas of Colorado, but He

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

-Insisting that ultimately some sort secure an understanding between of a treaty must be ratified if wars tempt to grab territory to which they vist and non-Bolshevist Russia are to cease, Charles S. Thomas, Sen- have no right. At the same time they



Japan's Strangle-Hold on Peking

ide by Jacob Weltner, presi- before Trinity Church Forum that is now using his best efforts to secure the Soldiers and Workers time is a matter of great importance, such government assistance to Gen-Hungary, Arriving in Vienna and that while this treaty is in the eral Denikin in the form of railway Budapest, Mr. Weltner asked balance the world may also be in the development and the insurance of balance, for affairs were seldom more goods, and is convinced that, if the

gnize the new government and settle conditions, but it will certainly vist activity, they will effectively ward make them no worse," he declared. go back to the pre-war basis. We are with Germany, in which the latter will committed to some sort of a world wring commercial concessions from

cerned with the League of Nations America's best sphere in preventing et Republic is confirmed a further and with that part of it dealing with Germany winning in the the Shantung transfer. "I am not sat- she has lost in the West, General isfied with that, and I do not think I Briggs holds, would be to help Ad-

United States Morally Bound

finister of War, Joseph Haubrich; withdraw us from Europe? We are linister of Foreign Affairs, Peter morally, militarily and politically bound to do our share and see to the execution of the treaty. When we entered this, we assumed the consequences, however far-reaching and however complicated the result. we reject the treaty on the theory that it will keep us out of Europe, we are going to be badly disappointed. We shall have to participate in the affairs of Europe."

With regard to the treaty, Mr. Thomas says that no one denounces it as a whole. It is for the most part a good treaty. He wants some amendments, however. He opposed the Saar Valley provision, believing that it should be left entirely to the plebiscite to decide whether it is to belong to France or to Germany.

Great Britain's Five Votes

t cable to The Christian Science Nations are numerous, but I am not received by the Russian Liberation Miners who represent surface men ONDON. England (Sunday)-Ac- ticle X. We have made treaties of Committee. The fight with the Bol- generally. ng-to a wireless message from that kind for 100 years and the power sheviki, the admiral declares, cannot new government has of Congress to declare war is modified end in any agreement, as in this conarged Lieutenant-Colonel Romanelli, rather than transferred. Great Brit- flict his armies are defending liberty mander of the Italian Military ain's five votes are not alarming, against tyranny, and civilization and the representative of the Nothing can be done of importance against barbarism. Simultaneously ernments at Budapest, with except by a unanimous vote, and that with the publication of this appeal, inding of the armistice offer to saves it for the United States. I be- representatives in London of the manders of the opposing lieve that Canada and Australia are Esthonian, Lettish, Lithuanian and es and this has been done. This nearer to the United States than to Ukrainian republics have addressed a

him. "Great Britain and Italy are offered by General Denikin, who has a large number wounded. really democracies, but when we get to acknowledged Admiral Koltchak in his Japan we have an autocracy," he said, scheme to reconstruct a powerful "I don't think that the League of Na- united Russia. tions can be participated in by coun-

MARTIAL LAW IN STRASBOURG

and an indication of the attitude tial law was proclaimed by the allied treaty with Germany, after its ratifi- vide a crew to bring a Commonwealth e allied powers toward the ques- commander in Strasbourg today as a cation by both chambers, without steamer from America. The crews of a awalted with interest. It is not result of a revolutionary outbreak, in waiting for the conclusion of peace. Commonwealth steamers in Australian sether the advance of the Ru- which several fatalities among the and with other countries still nomi- waters are being paid off by the fednanian Army to Budapest in order to French officers and soldiers occurred, nally at war with France.

ALLIED STATEMENT

sity of a Clear-Cut Declaration

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office deserted and the position there was LONDON, England (Friday)-The most serious, especially as General necessity for a clean-cut declaration from the Allies that they favor the cause of Admiral Koltchak and Genpressed on a representative of The act one of the most useful ever passed Christian Science Monitor yesteday by Congress. Christian Science Monitor yesteday by General Briggs, who has recently returned from General Denikin's headquarters at Ekaterinodar. The general sketched a vivid picture of the per cent are in favor of this law," says intrigue and inter-tribal aggression Its Execution, Asserts Senator going on in the mountainous region in General Denikin's rear, and told how all his own efforts to convince Wants Some Amendments the leaders of these small factions in regard to General Denikin's honesty POLICE STRIKE IS of purpose had been unavailing.

These factions, the general said, who are urging upon the Peace Con-WASHINGTON, District of Columbia ference claims which the re-establishment of a united Russia would immediately destroy, are engaged in an atie world. The first aim is stated ator from Colorado, said last evening are with beautiful simplicity relying upon the League of Nations to sup port these extravagant policies. Mean while all the allied troops are being withdrawn from the Caucasus, and there will be no curb on the animosity

which each tribe bears to its neighbor. The General did not attempt to minimize the heavy task which lay before the power which accepted the mandate for the area which includes the Armenians but emphasized the point that maintenance of law and

order concerned all the allies. Coming to the question of bolshevism, the General said that a declaration by the United States that that country approved of Admiral Koltchak's efforts against Lenine and Trotzky would have an effect equal to the dispatch of 100,000 men to his aid. Both General Denikin and Admiral Koltchak were under the necessity of proving to the Russian people that their government produced better results from the point of view of the prosperity of the population than the Bolshevist Government.

Here was the opportunity for traders to help to restore order in Russia and, according to the General, s and the rout of the Hungarian Black indicates territory in China which such opportunities are being made fuller use of with the assistance of the British Government. The general Allies will make themselves responsi-"I am not sure that this treaty will ble for various spheres of anti-Bolshe-Whether we will or no, we cannot danger, namely the union of Russia her former opponents. Against such in conjunction with Japan.

Reserve of Troops for North Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Saturday)-The War Office announces that a decision has been taken to form a general reson, for use in north Russia to meet any unforeseen eventualities. General Rawlinson will coordinate the retirement of the British troops from two fronts, at Murmansk and Archangel an operation in which accurate timing will be an important factor. Special pay and allowances are announced for the troops composing the reserve force.

Proclamation to People of Siberia Special cable to The Christian Science

Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Saturday)-A proclamation issued to the people of

ARIS, France (Sunday) __ in tries with conflicting theories of gov- DATE OF ENDING HOSTILITIES

Monitor from its European News Office PARIS, France (Friday)-The Cab-

CAMPAIGN AGAINST DAYLIGHT REPEAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York-The Na-British General Urges the Neces- tional Association for Daylight Saving is completing plans for a nation-wide campaign against any efforts whatever in Favor of Cause of Admiral which have for their object the tem-Koltchak and General Denikin Daylight-Saving Law. The campaign will be educational, bringing to the attention of as many of the people as possible the various benefits resulting from the law.

Dwight Braman, president of the Law and Order Union, in a letter to A. B. Cummins, Senator from Iowa, eral Denikin, as representatives of law and order in Russia, was im-

"Of our 11,000,000 people in this, the greatest agricultural State in the Union, I can safely say that 85 or 90 Mr. Braman, specifying that the law made possible the raising of \$500,000,-000 worth of vegetables by working people and saved 2,000,000 tons of coal.

CALLED FAILURE

Only About 2000 Men Take cialist groups opposed the measure. Part in Whole of Britain-Stages in House of Commons ing.

pecial cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON. England (Sunday)-About 2000 policemen throughout the whole country are on strike, the numbers showing a very small increase during the week-end. In the Metropolitan area, the total is 994 out of 21,000, and in a special order, Sir Nevil Macready, the police commissioner, states that the attempt to seduce the men from their duty and allegiance to the State has failed. He expresses deep appreciation of the men's evident determination to uphold their self-respect and the reputation of the great force to which they belong, assuring them that he is equally determined to further their interests.

Authorities are convinced that the force has been purged of its extremist elements and are determined that the strikers, who have had ample warning of the consequences of their step, shall not be reinstated.

In the provinces, Liverpool is the only place where the situation has taken a serious turn. Out of 2200 men, 700 are on strike and their sudden withdrawal resulted in the pillaging of shops. To protect property, 1000 troops were drafted into the town from Crosby, and the battle cruiser Valiant and two destroyers are being sent to the Mersey to protect the

WESTMINSTER, England (Saturation of the treaty with Gerday)—The Police Bill, providing for many by 32 votes to 1.

Home Secretary, Mr. E. Shortt, made and northern France. a statement on the strike situation in The Supreme Council has condisposal of Gen. Sir Henry Rawlin- alty of the police had been established. posed to establish between Jugo-Slavia shows the Nation is behind the bill, London metropolitan area, only 546 destructive acts of Hungarian Bolshe- be as decisive. However, the army had failed to report for duty, while in viki have come through, which, if will be demobilized by Sept. 30, and was Liverpool, where 300 men had council in the direction of leaving the meantime, the War-Time Prohibition withheld their services.

Statement From Labor Ministry Special cable to The Christian Science

Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)-The Labor Ministry states that the report that the Labor Minister met a deputation of miners yesterday is incorrect, but Sir Robert Horne yesterday re-"The objections to the League of Siberia by Admiral Koltchak has been Council of Mine Workers Other Than ceived a deputation of the National

General Strike Declared in Zurich

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office ZURICH, Switzerland (Saturday)-The workmen's union here has decided to follow the example of the Basel workmen who declared a genletter to the members of the House of eral strike and work in the city is now Senator Thomas asserted that the Commons, in which they reaffirm the almost at a standstill. Rioting ocils of the allied powers made incongruity of an association between determination of those states not to curred on Friday and shots were fired July 25 at Vienna through Prince autocracies and democracies troubled accept the local self-government on the strikers. Nine were killed and

> Melbourne Shipping Strike Status Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office MELBOURNE, Victoria (Friday)-

Special cable to The Christian Science Direct proposals for the settlement of the shipping strike have been made to The Christian Science inet has decided that the cessation of the federal government by the seamen, hostilities shall date from the publi- who are now awaiting a reply. The BERLIN, Germany (Sunday) - Mar- cation in the Journal Officiel of the Seamen's Union have refused to pro-

ALLIED SHIPS MAY HELP EVACUATION

Withdrawal of the Germans From Schleswig to Begin, It Is Understood. When Three Great

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office PARIS, France (Saturday) - The German evacuation of Schleswig, it is understood, will begin directly the peace treaty comes into effect, namely, when three of the great powers have deposited ratifications of the treaty with the French Foreign Office. To insure the smooth withdrawal of the Germans, it is considered possible that allied warships and troops may be dispatched before that date.

National Assembly Passes Constitution Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WEIMAR, Germany (Saturday) -The National Assembly finally passed the German Constitution by 262 votes to 75 on Thursday and Konstantin Fehrenbach, president of the Assembly, formally declared its adoption. The German National People's, the German People's and the Independent So-During the speech of Dr. Gustave Bauer, Premier of Germany, the new Police Bill Passes the Final black, red and gold flag of the German Republic was hoisted over the build-

Replacing Lost French Tonnage

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office PARIS, France (Saturday)-At Friday's sitting of the peace committee, Mr. Georges Leygues, Minister of Marine, discussed the replacing of the French tonnage lost during the war. After touching on the possibility that Germany might be called on to make good the French share of the ships scuttled at Scapa Flow, out of her remaining naval forces or from naval matériel, the Minister laid it down that France must have a fleet which would secure her naval position as the peace treaty did not provide for an international fleet, placed in the service of for an international army.

Note From Bulgarian Delegates

pecial cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office PARIS, France (Sunday)-The Bulgarian peace delegation has handed to the Peace Conference secretariat a note signed by Mr. Theodoroff on the subject of western Thrace, and containing arguments in support of the contention that Thrace should remain within the Bulgarian frontiers and not be given to Greece.

Chamber in Favor of Ratification

PARIS, France (Saturday)-The Special cable to The Christian Science peace commission of the Chamber of Monitor from its European News Office Deputies has pronounced in favor of

Thomas said that the contest an alliance no combination of powers the establishment of a Police Federaabout the treaty is almost wholly con- could prevail, in the General's opinion. tion, isolated from any trade union, met at Versailles on Friday to study and for increased pay for the force, the various problems connected with East what while increasing safeguards against the execution of the reparation clauses attempts to introduce dissaffection of the treaty. In connection therewith, among the police, passed through its the German Industrial Reconstruction The new can become reconciled," he declared, miral Koltchak in Siberia, if necessary final stage in the House of Commons Commission has arrived from Spa, conyesterday despite the attempt of Mr. sisting of Messrs. Riebert, Berger, R. Clynes to persuade the House Silverschmidt, Belker, Kube Pfus, dom to associate themselves with meeting discussed the coal and cattle other wage earners.

Lecnerthener and Mertes. Friday's meeting discussed the coal and cattle ers would be unconstitutional. Previous to the third reading, the industrial reconstruction of Belgium Anti-Saloon League of America, ex- farm machinery and fertilizers had

Rumanians and possibly the Tzecho- Act could be revoked by the President. been widely advocated in France.

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Congress Seeks Solution of Living

Enforcement Act May Be Advanced.

Former Kaiser's Peace Stand Told.

Bolshevism as United States Menace

Frank P. Walsh Speaks for "Free Ire-

League of Nations Called Alternative

British Leaders on League of Nations

Nationalization of Railways Urged

Subjects

Austrian Counter-proposals, which are expected to be handed to the Allies on Monday or Tuesday.

Friday-The Peace Treaty Committee of the French Chamber beard on Wednesday Mr. Louis Klotz, the Minister of Finance, and Mr. Louis Loucheur, the Minister of Reconstruction on the reparation and financial clauses of the treaty with Germany. Mr. An dré Tardieu also explained the finan-Powers Have Ratified Treaty cial situation between France and the United States, and announced that negotiations were proceeding with the view to restoring financial solidarity between the two countries.

ENFORCEMENT ACT MAY BE ADVANCED

Early Passage by Congress Is

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia Now that the House of Representatives has postponed its recess there is a probability that the Prohibition Enforcement Bill can get through Congress and be sent to the President for his approval or rejection before he leaves, about Aug. 20, for his transcontinental speaking trip. It had been expected that a recess would mean that the enforcement bill would not pass Congress before Sept 15 or Oct. 1. The Senate Judiciary Committee may finish its consideration of the bill and report it within a week. Several modifications of the House bill Many Plans Proposed already have been made, and others are proposed, but these will have to are no measures proposed in Conrun the gantlet of a strong prohibition majority in the Senate, and then the bill must be agreed upon in conference. Consequently, dry leaders in the House do not believe any serious relaxation of the stringent provisions in the House bill will be accomplished.

Saturday would permit the manufac- large vision know that something ture in the home of light wines and more comprehensive, something which cider of non-intoxicating character, will include the world demand for the League of Nations, and more than This amendment will not be contested food, economic and social trend, somein the House as it was substituted for thing more fundamental, must be arone proposed by the radical wets to rived at before more than another permit the manufacture of intoxicat- surface has been scratched. ing wine and cider in the home, which dry leaders believe would be illegal and open the door to grave abuses.

There is much discussion at present of the constitutionality of that part carload lots merely, but in cartons by of the bill relating to enforcement every postmaster in the United States of war-time prohibition. Elihu Root, William D. Guthrie, and William L. canned and cured meats and canned Marbury have given the United States Brewers Association an opinion that but as a matter of fact, when it is Congress can only pass enforcement spread over the whole country, it will legislation for the constitutional have a slight effect on the expendiamendment which becomes effective tures of any one person. on Jan. 16, 1920. The brewers, thereveto the bill if it contains an enforcement code for war-time prohibition. Counsel for the brewers assert that, although the war technically continues until the peace treaty is ratified, con-

ditions have so changed as to consti- Inflation Blamed tute virtually a state of peace, and they cite the President's statement in his message to Congress in May that it seemed to him safe to remove the ban upon beer and wine, and his declaration that the war had ended, in his address of July 10 to the Senate, as substantiation of their contention that legislation based upon war pow-

Wayne B. Wheeler, counsel for the pressed a doubt that the President largely forced up the price of food, would veto the bill. The House vote serve of troops to be placed at the which he said that the complete loy- sidered the frontier which it is pro- of 287 to 100 in favor of it, he thinks, Virginia, has introduced a resolution Out of 21,000 officers and men in the and Hungary. Reports concerning the and the Senate majority is expected to mission be directed to investigate the the provinces the only place affected verified, are expected to influence the if the peace treaty is ratified in the Slovaks to advance to Budapest and Congress then, he points out, might overthrow the Bela Kun method of bridge the gap between Sept. 30 and dealing with the situation which has Jan. 16 by placing a prohibitive tax on the waste that results from present liquors as the only legal method of The Austrian delegates at St. Ger- dealing with the traffic in this interim. INDEX FOR AUGUST 4, 1919

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MEANS TO REDUCE HIGH LIVING COST

Effort Is Made to Shift the Responsibility for Present Conditions — Determination Apparent to Find a Solution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia Interwoven, as it is, with the critical railroad situation and with the far-reaching and intricate social and economic problems which affect every man, woman and child, and coming at Forecast, Now That Recess the time when the stage was being set for the political campaign of Plan Is Postponed-Status of 1920, the hackneyed phrase, "high cost War-Time Law Is Discussed of living has become suddenly so insistent that every branch of the government is eliminating its midsummer holiday and devoting its ener-

gies to a search for solution. Congress is in a dilemma, and does not like it. The President has been roundly blamed, not only for nipping the prospective recess of the house, but for passing the responsibility to Capitol Hill. It is desired by majority that the gravamen should rest upon the Administration, especially if there is to be "a comeback" from the electorate of the country.

The minority in Congress is not much more enthusiastic over the prospect before it. The general disposition in political circles is to put the blame somewhere else

It is not to be assumed that there gress to affect the issue. every member has already introduced. or has been ready to introduce, a bill embodying his particular scheme which will reassure the folks back home that he is vigilant in behalf of their interests. Many of these have One amendment the Senate Judi- value as meeting some phase of the ciary Committee decided upon on high-cost problem, but the men with

One of the big steps that can be taken at once, by felief, not solution, is the distribution of the army surplus food, which will be sold, not in beginning on Aug. 18. It will include vegetables. The total sounds large,

"It amounts to little more than Special cable to The Christian Science on Jan. 16, 1920. The brewers, there throwing a few loaves of bread to a Monitor from its European News Office fore, believe President Wilson will throwing a few loaves of bread to a hungry mob," said a government offihungry mob," said a government offi-cial. "And after that, what?"

Here are some phases of remedial legislation offered by members of Congress:

A, resolution by Henry L. Mevers Senator from Montana, dealing with the inflation of the currency, was adopted by the Senate without discussion. Pointing out the expansion of the circulating medium since 1914. it refers the subject to the Committee on Banking and Currency, which is to report legislation considered advis-

Alleging that the increased cost of Henry D. Flood, Representative from asking that the Federal Trade Commatter.

Hatton W. Sumners, Representative from Texas, has a bill directing the Secretary of Agriculture to establish farm produce exchanges in order to give more direct contact between producers and consumers and to prevent haphazard methods of shipping.

Willis J. Hulings, Representative from Pennsylvania, has a resolution in the House demanding the reason for limiting the supply of sugar to each person to two pounds. There is a concurrent resolution by Philip P. Campbell, Representative from Kansas, before the Rules Committee, pro-13 viding that the Department of Agriculture, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Federal Trade Commission, cooperate to the end that the cost of food to consumers may be stabilized and prices reduced.

.20 Cheaper Wheat Proposed

John F. Fitzgerald, Representative from Massachusetts, introduced a resolution asking that the guarantee be removed from the price of wheat, the deficit to be made up by the gov-

Elijah C. Hutchinson, Representative from New Jersey, is the author of a bill for the regulation and supervision of cold-storage warehouses and the conservation, storage, sale, and distribution of food.

More far-reaching than any of these is the Kenyon-Anderson Bill. In regard to this bill, which is being opposed by the packing and allied interests and by others who are seeking to avoid what they regard as roads to government ownership, William Kent, former Representative from California, now chairman of the Na-

"I hope consumers will carefully study Section 14 of the Kenyon Anderson Bill. It is an extremely impor-

Stable and adequate and his of 1918. incial standing sufficient to assure rafe conduct of the business.

Public Abattoirs

he section stipulates that the ust provide, when necessary steps to prosecute food profiteers. ns with his place of business, in sanitary conditions, and in ral conduct his business in the

ection is based on the public battoir and marketing system of the 'ity of Edinburgh, where men who large or small amounts of livek can have their animals slaughold for them on commission, ored for a reasonable length of and are assured a chance to of persons guilty of hoarding and consumer. To extend this profiteering. m to canning and dehydration of hable vegetable food, and to profor the curing of fresh meat that of a market, is but an extension ca. By the inauguration of local trade now destroyed ways of fighting profiteers. -packer or any other monopoly. e would be clear opportunity for and occasional shippers to put shable foodstuffs within the

Massachusetts Inquiry

Federal and State Investigators Will Begin Work This Week

for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts-The United al grand jury.

es of Life will hold its first ses- investigation: orrow at Lawrence, Massaacute. Later coal, ice, and investigations. orices will be taken up at heartate House.

rs of more than 10 cities, it is ave indicated a desire to purlus army food available at uth Boston quartermaster ter-

he face of announcements of investigation of living costs, s have announced that prices of laundry soap, grunes, and other odities will be advanced at once.

Greater Production Urged

Manufacturers Claim That It Would Help Reduce Prices

EW YORK, New York-As an im-

the levels which prices generally more meat arrived. ve attained." Attention is also called

cooperation to the move- grocery business. t for increased production as a of relieving oppressive and eco-ally unjustified present living BRITISH AND INDIAN

New York to Sell Food

Fifteen Carloads of Army Surplus to Be Offered at Cost

The Christian Science Monitor its Eastern News Office New York will sell at cost arloads of corned beef, beans, caroni bacon, codfish, soda The food will be the thickly populated sales will indicate what detuffs are in greatest de-I future consignments will iered accordingly.

Shoe Price Increases

Immediate Investigation Is Sought by Congressman Igoe

and encouragement toward Democrat, Representative from Misablishment of the distributive souri, said prices of hoes had in-s that must be developed if creased 78 per cent to 125 per cent in any lowering in the cost the last three months as compared Under this section the gov- with the prices of the last 10 years. He nt, while refraining from mak- read a statement of the National Boot cation for the establishment and Shoe Manufacturing Association. hable foodstuffs warehouses, issued Thursday at Boston, which said or packing plants, or stock- that shoes next spring must bring still els up an agency in the De- higher prices because of prices o Agriculture to aid local leather and labor. He presented a nities in creating the facilities. statement which placed net earnings provides that the Secre- of the Central Leather Company for of Agriculture may issue licenses the quarter ending June 30, last, at local establishments to \$4,239,345, and told the committee this T the cost of food, if the facilities was an increase of more than 100 per applicant for license are found cent over the corresponding period

Action in Maryland

BALTIMORE, Maryland-Maryland

Attorney-General Ritchie believes cold storage products and in the im-

appointed to consider prosecutions. The Governor said he would place all available funds at the disposal of a committee to discover the identity

Iowa Governor Calls Conference

Omaha Plans Food Sales

Special to The Christian Science Moni from its Western News Office.

States to Cooperate

District Attorney will begin at gan are to cooperate in investigations ployees department of the American an investigation into high prices of food prices. Attorney-General Federation of Labor, was an indorsethis State, it is announced. Any Price of Ohio and assistant attorneys e of profiteering obtained in General Pepper and Retan of Michi- railroad management, embodied in a is inquiry will be turned over to the gan at a conference here expressed bill introduced in the House of Rep-State Commission on Neces- tral west states would join in the W. Sims, Representative from Ten-

hich will probably be held in NEWARK DISPOSES

Difficulty Experienced in Keeping Branch Stations Supplied -City Has Negotiated for More Government Meat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office NEWARK, New Jersey-Approximately 15,000 pounds of strip bacon gross operating reveune. were all that remained to be sold of neans for correcting present the 30,000 pounds bought by Newark system. ommodity prices and re- from the government when the 13 a the period of war debt taxation, salesrooms in the city opened on Satadopted recently by the urday morning. The 10,000 pounds of proportion to the benefit. of the National Association canned bacon had disappeared en- Shopmen Take Strike Vote anufacturers urge public support tirely. An estimate that 25,000 pounds effort to increase the industrial altogether of the two kinds had been from the brotherhoods, the railroad

resolutions declare that much the men conducting the sale was meet the cost of living, they refused industrial antagonism which expecting ample trucks to move the getting ample trucks to move the to accept the President's proposal to system is essential if service is to aployers and employees bacon from the central station in have Congress establish a special body be the motive and not profits. "the unjustifiable and Murray Street, in order to keep the to pass on their demand, on which stematically fostered belief among stocks in the branch stations from bee people that the manufacturers of coming exhausted. In many instances itry are mainly responsible buyers have been forced to wait until

Th city has negotiated for a caras contributed heavily to pres- next Tuesday if sufficient trucks can t high prices and increased produc- be obtained to get it to the city. From described as "an effective Dakota comes an offer of flour and eans of shortening the duration of from Oregon comes an offer of prunes, workers are called upon considering. Whether they will put end their aid to the manufacturers these commodities upon the market e conditions. Legislative au- Wilson has the desired effect, namely s, the press, the churches and to reduce the prices of foodstuffs,

TROOPS INSPECTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office ish and Indian troops, too late to take vital link in the economic system in part in the allied victory march, ar- the two countries, coal in Great Bririved at Waterloo yesterday and tain and transportation in the United marched to Buckingham Palace to be States. The American Federation of W YORK, New York—Beginning inspected by the King. Regiments Labor it is stated, is in favor of the which have served in widely separated position taken by the brotherhoods. fronts of France, Gallipoli, Egypt, Palestine and Mesopotamia were fusion reigned yesterday. The plans omatoes, prunes, pickles, there, tall Sikhs, Gurkhas, Garhwalis, of the Republican Congress to reinthere, tall Share, there, tall Share, there, tall Share, there toodstuffs obtained from the Mahrattas, Punjabis and Imperial troduce the old economic system in its ent on a 30 days' con- Service troops from native states. more than 100 police and troops were inspected by the King, control received a rude shock, the who was accompanied by the Queen, effects of which are not yet fully Princess Mary and the three Princes, realized. One thing is certain. A conthe Duke of Connaught and Queen test of the first importance is im-Alexandra. After the inspection, the pending, in comparison to which, for King conferred decorations on the the time being at least, the dispute British and Indian officers and men. over the League of Nations assumes Speaking from the terrace, the King an academic aspect. With every in- Mechanics and Helpers Threaten Strike thanked the troops for their loyal dication that the brotherhoods are devotion to the Empire and their noble grim and determined, and with response to the call for its defense.

ASHINGTON, District of Columbia Special cable to The Christian Science tional transportation, Congress, and page the House Rules Monitor from its European News Office particularly the majority party is far. on Saturday to arge that LONDON, England (Saturday)- ing the "acid test." tion directing the Federal Brig.-Gen. Frederick Gordon Gussis-

RAILROADS URGED

Brotherhoods in Statement, Tan- sued by the brotherhoods:

from its Washington News Office

private operation and control was where it is determined to stand.
served on Congress and the Adminis"We realize that in the strike

sell storage goods in violation of the and politically comparable to that erished. islation is enacted.

h a system, every community would to meet here next Friday to discuss roads, in which the employees shall

market and resell them to consumers expense of the national treasury.

Indorsement of Plumb Plan

The statement, signed by the chiefs of the four brotherhoods and by the COLUMBUS, Ohio-Ohio and Michi- acting president of the railway emment of the so-called Plumb plan for the hope that the entire group of cen- resentatives on Saturday by Thetus nessee, chairman of the Interstate Ohio and Michigan will exchange Commerce Committee in the last Con- Share of Surplus Asked the where the ice problem has information obtained by grand jury gress. The basic features of the bill may be summarized as follows:

1. Purchase by the government of all railroad systems on a valuation to be determined finally by the courts. OF BACON QUICKLY the issuance of government bonds bearing 4 per cent interest.

Operation by a directorate of 15, five to be chosen by the President to represent the public, five to be elected ask is to share the saving from econby the operating officials, and five by the classified employees.

4. Equal division of surplus, after paying fixed charges and operating should not profit from the railroads costs, between the public and the emplovees

when the employees' share of the surplus is more than 5 per cent of the dustry as a whole were stimulated by 6. Regional operation as a unified

7. Building of extensions at the ex-

on on the theory that the less Moony. The city had received close 600,000 men, the referendum returnation absorb the surplus by raising wages o \$7000 in cash from the sales.

able on August 24. In connection with and thus destroy the incentive of dividends, the bill makes a sound prowage board of the Railroad Adminis-

A statement covering the policy-of the fact that heavy war debt taxa- load of ham which will be put on sale the shopmen was issued on Saturday agement would never vote to use the gates have begun. The president of by B. M. Jewell, acting president of the railway employees department of the American Federation of Labor.

ar tax burdens now imposed on our while there is still another offer of savings," said the brotherhood chiefs of the public directors. es and the individual citizen." sugar, which the city officials are now in their ultimatum. "The cost of capimanagers are incalculable.

British Situation Paralleled

There is every indication that the tion of industry" as are the British lower the cost of living. LONDON, England (Sunday)—Brit- coal miners. They both aim at the Among the political prophets conintegrity and to put every industry Drawn up in the palace gardens, the back under private management and memory of the passage of the Adamon "eight-hour day" act on Sept. 2. particularly the majority party, is fac-

ant adjunct to the bill, furnishing ness of the House, William L. 1902, NATIONALIZATIONOF the national economic scheme. Those cents an hour for mechanics and 60 FORMER KAISER'S who realize the gravity of the prob- cents for helpers which they have lem have little faith in temporary ex- been seeking since they presented depedients and patchwork arrangements. mands last January.

Text of Statement

mand Public Operation With the impossibility of wages keeping a meeting tomorrow morning, at pace with the depreciation of money. which strike action may be taken. Profit-Sharing for Employees No fundamental changes are being At present, mechanics are receiving advanced to save workers from con- 68 cents an hour, and helpers 48. tinual defeat in the economic struggle Officials of the union said that noth-Special to The Christian Science Monitor of life. The railroad employees are ing but acceptance of the demands in no mood to brook the return of the can now prevent a strike, but that (By The Associated Press)—The Ger-ended. The White Book points out WASHINGTON, District of Columbia lines to their former control since if an offer were received from the man Emperor's statement on Oct. 27, that wherever an attempt to delay the Notice tantamount to an ultimatum all the plans suggested for this set- Director-General of Railroads in time, 1918, that he had reached an unalter- armistice was suspected, troops rose that the railroad systems of the tlement of the problems leave Labor a meeting would be called to act able determination to sue for a sepa- in protest, and all differences between United States must not be returned to essentially where it has stood and upon it.

and Baltimore officials have taken tration on Saturday night by the wage increases we cannot win any agreement whereby they will receive White Book, published at Weimar to- NEBRASKA RATIFIES chiefs of the railroad brotherhoods, who declared that the 2,000,000 men but value which counts. The vicious days. actical, adequate railroad con- that enforcement of the 30-day cold organized in the railroad unions are circle is infinite; increased wages are storage provision will result in the "in no mood to brook the return of public's refusing to pay top prices for the lines to their former control." the lines to their former control." and the cost of goods mounts faster than the wage level. A few grow prisonment or fining of persons who brotherhood chiefs is economically wealthy and the multitude is impov-

In Baltimore a grand jury has been demand for nationalization of the coal the railroads. We believe the intermines. The policy advocated is flatly ests of Labor and the public to be idenopposed to the intentions of the Re- tical in the railroad question. The publican Congress and the request of properties have been operated for the President Wilson for the return of the profit of the few, not for the service transportation systems to private of the many. Not only have we sufmanagement as soon as adequate leg- fered from inadequate wages but the public has paid an extortionate tax on The statement issued by the broth- transportation, a tax based on inflated DES MOINES, Iowa — Governor erhoods outlines a plan involving gov-Harding has called county attorneys ernment ownership and control of the

"Our proposal is to operate the railshare in the direction, management, roads democratically, applying the principles to industry for which in in-This far-reaching development came ternational affairs, the Nation has paron the heels of demands by railroad ticipated in a world war. President Wilemployees for an increase in wages son declared in his message of May 20, OMAHA, Nebraska—The city com- which would add \$1,000,000,000 more 1919, for the genuine democratization mission will consider today a proposal a year to the pay roll of the Railroad of industry, based upon a full recogniof Mayor E. P. Smith that the city buy staple foodstuffs in the wholesale at a loss of \$2,000,000 a day, at the in whatever rank, to participate in some organic way in every decision which directly affects their welfare in the part they are to play in industry. He spoke plainly in behalf of a 'genuine cooperation and partnership based upon real community of interest and participation in control.'

"It has been argued that Labor is ment cannot survive a scrutiny of our proposal.

"We do ask for a share of the surplus at the end of each year, after operating costs are met and fixed charges are paid; but we also provide an automatic reduction in rates when this surplus comes to a given level. To restore the surplus the employees of the railroads must increase the efficiency of their management and they omies we ourselves introduce and to share the surplus from new business our efficiency makes possible. We as financiers have done; we should participate in the increased earnings 5. Automatic reduction of rates from our increased production. We could not earn dividends unless inimproved transportation service.

"In our bill the rights of the public are protected. The rate-fixing power. which is the final check upon railroad management, remains with the Interstate Commerce Commission. If the duce a deficit, the lease is forfeitable.

and thus destroy the incentive of diviarrange to give to management twice the rate of dividend the classified em- Special cable to The Christian Science ployees receive. So management's dividend is always double what its increase of wages would be, and man-

tal would be reduced from the present savings. The cost of capital would fomented feelings of unrest. 6 to 7 per cent paid to Wall Street be reduced from the present 6 to 7 oring reasonable and more nor- weeks. If the attitude of President a unified system are enormous. The The savings assured under a unified savings through efficiency rendered system are enormous. The savings duction resulting from harmonious re- greater, for the increased production panding on all sides. He claimed, furbetween employees and their manacharges in surprising measure and people quiet. railroad men are working along the that it is the first and the most imporsame lines to "secure the democratiza- tant step in any constructive effort to

"WARREN S. STONE, Grand Chief Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

W. G. LEE, President Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. "TIMOTHY SHEA.

Acting Chief Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. "L. E. SHEPPARD, President Order of Railway Conduc-

"B. M. JEWELL Department, American Federation of Russian soldiery.

New Haven Men Act

to Enforce Demands

price of shoes be made a special busi- commander-in-chief of the Gold Coast. involves a revolutionary departure in they receive the wage award of \$5 ravages of war in Belgium.

If a strike is called, it is expected that perhaps as many as 30,000 em-The following is the statement is- ployees may be called out, for other railroads will perhaps also be affecttamount to an Ultimatum, De- "Labor faces a persistency serious ed. Employees of the Estation and Boston & Albany railroads plan and Boston & Albany railroads plan "Labor faces a persistently serious ed. Employees of the Boston & Maine

"We realize that in the strike for understood that the men desire an one of the revelations in the German

REVIVAL OF IDEAL OF SERVICE URGED

brought about in Great Britain by the "Any basic change must begin with Lord Robert Cecil and Herbert Hoover Speak at Banquet

ial cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Saturday) -

Lord Robert Cecil presided over a banquet at the Carlton vesterday which was given to the Economic

lem, he intimated, was restriction of mation of the Max government production throughout Europe and he On the same day General Groener merely asking the public to let the delivered the opinion that Europe reported that General von Ludendorff workers become the railroad profiteers could not survive 12 months on her had declared that delay would be fatal, present productivity. Finally, he that the formation of a new governcalled for a revival of that sense of ment should not be awaited and that service which had prevailed in the war a break in the military line was posand condemned the tendency of Labor sible at any minute, and that then any to slackness, of the prosperous to extravagance and of others to profiteer-

Supreme Economic Council in London

Supreme Economic Council met at the immediate peace offer. Colonial Office today. The meeting was mainly preliminary in character Matter Held to Be Premature and will probably be followed by regular sessions.

Monitor from its European News Office Center Coalition Group dinner yester- responsibility. day. His speech was devoted to the question of industrial relations. All quarters if they were aware that peace new corporation should attempt to new corporation should attempt to The future gave rise to great anxiety upon an immediate offer of peace GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF ALGERIA for to increase the industrial altogether of the two kinds and the form the brotherhoods, the falloway to find the country, pointing out disposed of up to the closing hour on shopmen began to take an official tween the directors of Labor and the sharing and other means of securing directors of management to vote to the workers a fair share of the management of the two kinds and the fair of the tween Berlin and the army command, according to the documents, up to Oct. The workers a fair share of the workers and the workers a fair share of the workers a fair share of the workers and the workers as fair share of the workers and the workers are the workers as fair share of the workers are the workers as fair share of the workers are the workers as fair share of the workers are the workers as fair share of the workers are the workers as fair share of the workers are the workers as fair share of the workers are the workers as fair share of the workers are the workers as fair share of the workers are the workers as fair share o Capital and Labor were mollified. Lord | Conflicts of opinion continued be-

AFGHANS BEGIN

Monitor from its European News Office RAWALPINDI, India (Sunday)-The negotiations with the Afghan delesurplus for a wage increase at the the Afghan delegation has declared sacrifice of half of its own gains. To that the Afghan's have been agrieved obtain a wage increase the classified at the British refusal to allow the "We assure the public immediate employees would have to win the vote frontier tribes to be placed under Afghan rule and that the wars in "We assure the public immediate which Turkey has been engaged have

The immediate outbreak of war he he end that factory production may depends largely upon the fluctuations to 4 per cent paid upon government per cent paid to Wall Street to 4 per attributed to misunderstandings arisdiately increased, as a way of in the food prices during the next few securities. The savings assured under cent paid upon government securities. ing on the border. He protested that Afghanistan-could not be content with but limited freedom after the recent possible by democratic operation are through efficiency rendered possible events in Egypt, Ireland, and India al institutions are also urged then the city will retire from the even greater, for the increased pro- only by democratic operation are even and with international relations exlations between employees and their resulting from harmonious relations ther, that the Afghans could not suppress their feelings when voices in gers are incalculable. We believe our India were raised, though, he alleged. plan will reduce transportation the army secretly tried to keep the

MASSACRE OF JEWS IN ODESSA REPORTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Saturday)-A massacre in the Jewish quarter of Odessa by troops of General Gregorieff is reported in advices received by semi-official Polish sources.

The Jewish quarter was surrounded by troops, it is declared, and a massacre begun from which no one escaped. The entire quarter was for Acting President Railway Employees three days and nights in the hands

> FREE TRADE FOR EUROPE URGED Monitor from its European News Office BRUSSELS, Belgium (Friday)-A

special commission of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies has approved of the conclusions of a committee for the Specially for The Christian Science Monitor reestablishment of industry and com-BOSTON. Massachusetts-Shopmen merce, which pronounces that the esnear Boston, to the number of about realizing economic peace in Europe, 4000, will go on strike on Thursday but declares that Belgium cannot The question at issue is not one of morning, according to a vote taken adopt this policy toward the Central saion to investigate the berg has been appointed governor and adjustment nor wages, but one which by the men, unless in the meantime Powers until they have repaired the

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday) rate peace within 24 hours and to Berlin and the Supreme Army Com-In addition to wage demands, it is demand an immediate armistice, is mand were dropped.

> The book, which contains official documents relating to the negotiations from Aug. 13, 1918, to the signing of Special to The Christian Science Monitor the armistice on Nov. 11, is issued by know the truth.

permit further bloodshed.

Austria Consulted on Proposal

Council, all the members of which garia had offered to sign a separate to overwhelming sentiment. return to Paris on Sunday. Lord Rob- peace. In the official discussion of a ert dwelt upon the necessity for the direct appeal to the United States, it closest consultation between the Allies was agreed that Washington should be Union on the issue of ratification of amid the present economic conditions, designated as the center of peace newhich he called incalculably serious. gotiations as a matter of politeness. as follows: He also announced his impending Austria was consulted by telephone withdrawal from the council as it had regarding the proposed appeal. On ment, 36. been agreed that the British repre- Oct. 1, Field Marshal von Hindenburg sentative should be a Minister of the telegraphed to the Vice-Chancellor. Friedrich von Payer, stating that if Herbert Hoover described the activ- Prince Max of Baden should form a ities of the council since the armistice government he would agree to the in feeding many millions of people appeal for peace being delayed until and urged the importance of the prob- the next morning, but he insisted that lems of the future which had to be the peace offer be sent immediately if faced in war time. The prime prob- there were any doubt about the for-

vorable. General Groener said it was his impression General von Ludendorff had lost his courage completely Prince Max immediately inquired if Special cable to The Christian Science Von Hindenburg were unable to hold LONDON, England (Friday)—The the army stood by its demand for an

peace was premature, but other mem- service between North American bers of the Cabinet sided with General ports and Hamburg, as the Hamburg-Lord Robert Cecil on Soviet Unrest | von Ludendorff, and maintained that American Line cannot at present buy pecial cable to The Christian Science the military verdict must be adhered or hire neutral tonnage owing to the Monitor from its European News Office to because, if the situation should be high cost and other difficulties. LONDON, England (Friday)—Lord made worse by President Wilson's Robert Cecil was the chief guest at a answer, the army would seek to dodge

Prince Max asked of military headgreatest war in history it was only to German colonies, Alsace-Lorraine and of £4,000,000, the goods to be retailed be expected that the social upheaval part of Poland. Field Marshal voir under government control. should be on a corresponding scale. Hindenburg replied that he insisted een being made.

stormy protest from the Supreme Army Command, which wanted to break off negotiations. General von PEACE STAND TOLD break off negotiations. General von Ludendorff looked at the matter more hopefully.

After President Wilson's third note on Oct. 23, Generals Gallwitz and German White Book Tells How Muera asked for a last opportunity to Emperor on Oct. 27, 1918, De- show that Germany's position was not as bad as it was described; but their clared He Had Reached De- attempts in this way to prevent Austria from making a separate peace termination to Sue for Peace failed. News of the Turkish armistice followed and, since the Allies agreed to President Wilson's 14 points, the German people regarded the war as

SUFFRAGE PROVISION

from its Western News Office

the government, it is announced in the LINCOLN, Nebraska - Ratification preface, because the people want to of the Woman Suffrage Amendment to the federal Constitution was completed The Emperor decided to seek peace by the Nebraska Legislature on Satimmediately, according to the book, urday, when the House unanimously because he believed the people unable approved, 94 voting affirmatively. This Given to Economic Council and unwilling to continue the war, followed the unanimous action on and his conscience forbade him to Thursday of the Senate, 27 voting affirmatively. Governor McKelvie at once signed the resolution and it is now on its way to Washington. The More than a month earlier, in Sep- only opponent in the Senate absented tember, according to the documents, himself voluntarily, while the one op-General von Ludendorff heard that Bul- ponent in the House said he would bow

> The record of the states of the the Federal Suffrage Amendment is

Number necessary to carry amend-

Number that stand in favor, 14. Number that stand against, 1. Number needed of those yet to vote. 22.

States that have ratified, with date: ILLINOIS-June 10, 1919. WISCONSIN-June 10, 1919. MICHIGAN-June 10, 1919. KANSAS-June 16, 1919. NEW YORK-June 16, 1919. OHIO-June 16, 1919. PENNSYLVANIA-June 24, 1915. MASSACHUSETTS-June 25, 1919. TEXAS-June 27, 1919. IOWA-July 2, 1919. MISSOURI-July 3, 1919. ARKANSAS, July 28, 1919. MONTANA-July 30, 1919. NEBRASKA-Aug. 2, 1919. State that has refused, with date: GEORGIA-July 24, 1919.

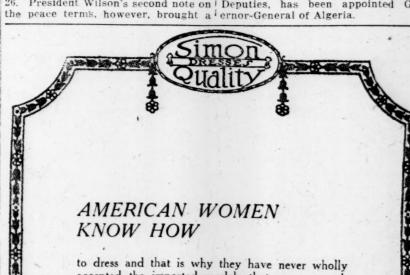
NEW YORK-HAMBURG SERVICE

Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Friday)-A German wireless message states that the Hamburg-American Line is ready to enter into business relations with a Prince Max still held the matter of New York line in connection with their

AMERICAN ARMY STORES BOUGHT

cial cable to The Christian nitor from its European News Office BRUSSELS, Belgium (Sunday)-The wars, he said, brought social unrest action under the pressure of military distress would mean the loss of the the American army stores to the value

cial cable to The Christia



accepted the imported models that are so much talked about, but not by any means universally worn. The styles of greatest simplicity are usually the

styles that prove most popular with the refined taste of American Womanhood. This fact was sensed many years ago by the designers of SIMON QUALITY Dresses, and when we adopted the name "Dressmakers to the American Woman," it was because we believed that we faithfully observed the tendency to intelligent gowning.

Genuinely good taste does not express itself in gew-gaws-every dress for the Fall season in SIMON QUALITY dresses has been created with a view of enhancing the charm and bearing of a woman or girl of innate refinement-to give distinctiveness to the dresser who appreciates

SIMON QUALITY Dresses are ready at good dealers for the Miss and the Matron of large proportions, in a variety of exquisite designs, materials, colors, and sizes, at moderate cost.

Simon Costume & Dress Co.

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DRESSMAKERS TO THE AMERICAN WOMAN' 44-50 East 32 & Street New York



Through the window, Through the window Of the world, Over city, over lea.

Dozen the river flowing free I owards its meeting with the sea,

I am looking Through the window Of the world.

Amenities for Cabmen

at the tradition of wit in the

A Papuan Fishing Net

the canny native sets Count a.nboo poles bent over to surely very welcome. at one end, and this loop ely becomes an invitation to er that feels inclined to spin The spider finds the pole, goes ork, and presently the loop has ed and recrossed with the of the web, and the Papuan nen to set up poles for the spiders simple dunnage.

Ninety-Eight Cents

petition between the horse and live-stock commisof Saskatchewan, is authority tatement that actual experis made this summer have shown the cost of plowing an acre of d with gasoline tractor was \$1.98. m engine \$1.44, and with 98 cents. There is surely someculiarly "smart and on the n the way the horse attractively ps his price just below the dollar.

A Question of Dress

the dress found convenient by was, in his own way, a creative genius. tern civilization have succeeded in training their traditional character. As Theatrical Manager were carried away as loot by though, in his later years. ers during the war, and the re-

Picking Up Passengers

s are rapidly going forward for will be held in San Francisco the principal points on the new order of world production and quenched. distribution.

A Conventional Corsair

Luckner, commander of the notorious owned. Olympia, his creation, was German raider, the Seeadler, forms a suddenly torn from him. And, for a buccaneering epic which the most pro- It was just then the writer had a ficient manufacturer of adventure fic- curious talk with him. He found the First, the Count ran away to sea on a ventor, and manager, almost heartand was next found, according to re-talked and talked of his woes and, streets of Melbourne. Then he was pocket and drew out a necktie, with a given command of the Seeadler, which mechanical device for adjusting it was known to have sunk 25 merchant- easily. men in the South Atlantic in 1917. The raider was subsequently run to with frenzied eagerness. earth at the Fiji Islands. Its daring It was an invention. commander was captured and interned A man like Oscar Hammerstein was in Auckland, New Zealand. Having sure to rise, ere long, from even the escaped from there, he contrived to most abject poverty. Before a year and, while heading for the Kermadec on the corner of Broadway and after him from New Zealand. From he had-by incredible industry-in-Count has been securely confined in proprietor) he erected what was Wellington, New Zealand.

Count Michimasa Soyeshima urts of Great Britain is not interest to the world outside Japan flash, Oscar tore out all the boxes, redallowed to languish is indicated was entertained the other day by the words of wisdom vouchsafed the words of wisdom vouchsafed the members of the trokyo Club as a farewell event the case of a cabman who had alained because three soldiers had and America. The interesting gentle-ged his vehicle when he had not man is Count Michimasa Soveshima. and and state that did not make him proud. Morning and evening he could be seen, member of the Japanese House of he diplomacy of the Japanese Government, always be civil to those wish to hire you. Of course, I you will never stop if signaled European colony. Some of his own will never stop if signaled European colony. Some of his own self, when in the mood, he would re-Sea island caught fish dent at Leeds and Cambridge, Eng- wager, in one day. The title of this ow convinced that this surpris- country on earth." said he recently, "Marguerite."

g actually happens. The most "can take an aggressive policy into unt comes from a man China. China is too big. It contains Into Opera w years ago spent some time a vast population which can swallow But there were greater things in will be years ago spent some time a vast population which a threat. But store for Oscar Hammerstein than varied, though never grand country; store for Oscar Hammerstein than finding both whitethroats, the lesser ariosities I noted was the the friendship of China has a com- managing music halls. web fishing net. In the forest mercial value that is absolutely withsix feet in diame- out limits. The Americans in China royally between the Metropolitan and nded. They were woven in a are using the right methods. They the Manhattan. While it lasted, Mr. nesh, varying from one inch are seeking to make friends, while we Hammerstein at least scored his points the outside of the web to Japanese have had our affairs so artistically. Aided by Maestro Campaghth inch at the center." muddled by our statesmen that China nini (with whom he, of course, soon was strong in proportion to is temporarily hostile to everything fell out, as he did with nearly every and the natives, long ago we look for. Further, we have hurt one, even in his own family) in turn he g that it would serve to ourselves in China by the things that gave New York such work as "Thais," sh, had ingeniously set the have been happening in Korea. There "Samson et Dalila." "Pelléas et to spinning their fishing nets." ought to be punishment for those who Mélisande." Grisélidis," "Siberia," and where the webs were nor- have committed the Korean excesses,"

HAMMERSTEIN AND THE OPERA

h of about a pound in in Hamburg. In one hand he held But the powerful influence and the love and fully understand," said Pro- from the sun we had just lost. nd it is their custom for sev- a flute. In the other was his very supporting millions of the Metropoli-

go off together for a fishing With other German lads, and men after the retirement of Mr. Conried,

osciline-driven vehicle does not Oscar. He had left home, of his own which, for some seasons, the magstateroom, not even a rude shake- chief backers. down in the second class. Like most Extending Activities poor emigrants, he was a steerage passenger

cigar factory. Not an impressive job; for all it meant to him was a few dollars weekly. Yet, triffing as it was, he stuck to it, and, by degrees, mas-

tered the cigar trade. Few of the picturesque tribal cos- in everything theatrical. And, strange

which was adopted by the dreams that even the East Side had dream. when Rumania formed the ever seen. It was at this house that After he became a manager "Oscar" an Province of Dacia. It consisted his future rival, Heinrich Conried, (as he was called by all his friends) short white tunic, "bag-troumade his first appearance on the particularly prided himself on the re-of white wool, and a curiously boards of the United States. Mr. Coniered coat. Many of these gar- ried did not love to recall the fact, to select sites for his theaters, to as-

sent in from France, spells and his managerial obsessions, artists for his company without ruinare of more conventional de-Oscar Hammerstein found time for ing himself. He often boasted that he are expected to drive the national other fantasies. He composed waltzes had discovered Mme. Gerville-Réache, leld of masquerade and musi- tion ripened, and he acquired much weekly. The well known acoustic exwealth, he grew dissatisfied with di- cellence of his theaters he would atrecting a hired theater. He built theat tribute to his foresight. ters of his own, from his own designs

nal foreign trade convention (it stood where the back of a depart- it with a lighted candle in my hand. ment store now stands); the big Har- If the light flickers, I find out the city's board of education. and some of the recent de- lem Opera House; Olympia in itself cause and stop the draft. In this ts of these plans bring out in contained two spacious playhouses way, all acoustic flaws are remedied." way the rapidity with which and a large concert room. Oscar Both in his private and his public d is "growing smiles." It has Hammerstein is said to have invested life, he was impulsive to a fault, a ded, for example, to make the \$2,000,000 in this venture. It marked lover of litigation, and a good fighter. n an international instead of the beginning of the marvelous transevent, and arrangements formation of a whole quarter of New might have appeared again next spring completed to have a spe- York from a ragged waste into the in the "grand" opera field. Whether

amer from Valparaiso, famous as Times Square. At Olympia he did many startling his chosen field) was to produce opera n Francisco to pick up dele- things. Among others, he first intro- in English, as some believe, or once the convention. If it pays to duced Yvette Guilbert (then in the more to confine his much shattered chool bus pick up the chil- heyday of her vogue) to the New energies to the French and Italian ural districts and take them World. Meanwhile, he had quarreled schools, interpreted in the original old red schoolhouse, it with his co-managers, Koster and Bial, idioms, who can say? Oscar Hamtly argued there should be no at the (original) Manhattan, where, merstein had sworn not to divulge why an overseas motor should with characteristic courage, he had his secrets till next month. It is

not bring in from the far places of the hissed a singer of whom he thought more than suspected that it was his earth students of the world's com- badly. A department store has re- intention to make opera a permanent mercial needs and deposit them where placed that handsome house. But Os- institution on a popular basis. He they may learn something more of a car's architectural ardor was un- would, in any case, have tried to in-

Hopes Resuscitated

One day, through the foreclosure of a mortgage-or for other reason-The repatriation of Count Felix von Oscar Hammerstein lost everything he somewhat unromantic conclusion to a moment, he seemed "down and out." ion could hardly have improved upon. former millionaire, the dreamer, in-"What do you think of it?" said he,

possession of a lumber coaster had passed, he had secured an option known as Victoria Theater. It was devoted, for a time, to the legitimate; and at this new house "Mrs. Pat" A Japanese gentleman of particular (Mrs. Patrick Campbell) produced "Pelléas et Mélisande." Then, in a

streets, but do not pass by countrymen say, indeed, that he ad- tire to an ill-furnished, tawdry sanc-Do it gently—a smile and mires Japan too little and foreign tum under the roof of the building to the hand—and then the would—countries too much, which is not sur-will feel that he has been let prising in view of the Count's open out on a grand piano with one finger) criticism of the Japanese policy or to invent more improvements for toward China and Korea. Something the tobacco trade, which he duly A Papuan Fishing Net over a quarter of a century ago Count patented. It was in that sanctum that, as a freak, he wrote an "opera" had heard of how the natives Peers' School in Tokyo, was a stu- in one act, libretto and music, for a net made of spider webs, a re- land, and he returned to Japan with rather dreadful work (which he reriter has been at some pains to an external viewpoint toward Japa-vised and produced) was, if the ble all the evidence he could find nese governmental policies. "No writer's memory does not fail him,

"Louise.' He made it acquainted with Soyeshima's sentiments are still unknown artists, like Mary Garden, Dalmores, Bonci, Renaud, Gerville-Réache, Sylva, and Tetrazzini. Largely at the instigation of the writer, tan were too much for him. And,

Not content with his achievements On reaching America, he found a in New York, Mr. Hammerstein had ered cherubs, I heard but the com-job—as he once told the writer—in a erected and for a time had managed monest songs and saw but three birds the new Philadelphia Opera House. On his withdrawal from the Manhat-Covent Garden, for one season, in an imposing theater near King's Way, Besides his flute, and a weird love of which, as usual, he was the deof music, he had an instinctive interest signer. But London was too wedded to tradition to take kindly to an ins that depart in main essentials to say, he had an inventive mind. He truder. Moreover, "Oscar" longed to the dress found convenient by was, in his own way, a creative genius, get back to New York. He had never quite relinquished the fond hope that, soon or late, he would be permitted The Rumanian people are His passion for the stage at last by the Metropolitan millionaires to g those whom the war has caused found vent. He became the manager, resume his activities as a manager. sake a distinctive national male for a time, of a German theater, in But-well, though he had built an-This, in its main lines, re- the then wondrous Bowery; there he other opera house, the Lexington, this costume of the Roman le- produced some of the most lurid dream was destined to remain a

sure their acoustic fitness for the pur-Somehow, between his inventive poses of opera, and to secure good

"Before I open a new house." he the first Manhattan Opera House used to say, "I go over every part of

Had circumstances not prevented, he er start from Calcutta and rich and busy spot now known and his plen for resuming work (at the expiration of his 10 years' exile from works (he had options on quite eight suitability, and he does not undertake to or ten), new conductors, and, no for the facts or opinions so presented. doubt, new methods.

A strange man-but picturesque, audacious-and a genius!

WILD-BIRD LIFE AT **SELBORNE**

Russian yessel. He deserted from this broken. But, little by little, as he From an article in The Nation (London) When I set out for Selborne over ports, working in a hotel in South grievances, his face grew brighter. the high table land from Petersfield, Australia. Then he sold papers in the All at once, he put his hand into his through Froxfield and East Tisted, I attentive eye for the birds in my neighborhood, and an attentive inward ear for that refined and spiritualized conversation, like the vivid though leisurely intonations of two blackbirds. I was glad to find the yellowhammer common along the hedgerows, for he is a favorite of mine, and I wasted a good deal of time watching Islands, was overtaken and captured Seventh Avenue, where (first as the them singing their little hymns of by an armed vessel that had been sent agent of a group of capitalists whom praise, like a sighing gust of wind among tall grasses, beaks comically that time until his recent release, the duced to invest \$100,000, and later as lifted to heaven and golden heads shining in the sun.

It is a curious thing that White never distinguished between the yellow and the much rarer cirl bunting. Here, too, turtle doves have settled for the summer and their low, tremulous croodling notes accompanied me ing glide, that makes the curves of Milo's Venus look insignificant. There were several pairs of lapwings building in the fields, and I once turned aside to try and find a nest, not because I cared whether I found it or not, but simply for the pleasure of having their company in a world where the wild birds shun our presence as Coleridge's walker fled the "fearful fiend, that close behind him

So I walked about, enjoying the unique, sensation of these glorious birds following me all over the field, flying close around my head, and displaying the utmost anxiety and fearlessness. But at last I grew ashamed of getting my pleasure at the expense of a noble passion, and slunk off, being seen safely and some distance off the premises by the outraged tenants. So I jogged along that lavish and just as demonstrative and excitable as his cousin, and singing his garrulous warble (like the chaffinch's without shriller and more piercing), with crest raised, body shaken, and throat puffed out in the fine frenzy of melody; hear- (Signed) CONRAD SCHWEITZER. ing an occasional blackcap and garden Los Angeles, California, July 8, 1919. warbler, and seeing two or three jays and magpies, loveliest of all the feathered outcasts-until I arrived at the

long, winding street of Selborne Village. .The first thing I did was to climb the "zigzag" (constructed in White's riedly-one season of what he per- the beech, which White called "the grassland.

ered cherubs, I heard but the coma swallow, a jay, and a hen blackbird. True, I found a throstle's nest tan, he launched into competition with and that went some way toward compensating me. How wonderfully beautiful the eggs are, in their natural home-little blue oval skies, powdered at the poles with black stars and with greenish tinge over the blue, as if the earth had stained the heavens! In the collector's cabinet they look and are no more than peobles or colored marbles. So I made haste to avoid the bitterness which a realization of the steady decline in wild-bird life always brings, and set off down the pretty village street for the Plestor, the little square with the sycamore, which has supplanted "the vast oak-the delight of young and old"-overturned, by a tempest, in 1703.

PLAY AS A HELP TO STUDY

cial to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office DETROIT, Michigan-Testimony to show that children who have access to playgrounds do far better work in into disuse. Heavy demands. (let no man condemn him now) and a first-rate contralto, in a Parisian school than boys and girls in congested er, will doubtless be made upon dabbled in architecture. As his ambiavailable, was offered in Circuit Court during condemnation proceedings to acquire another playground for Detroit. Such testimony was offered by Frank Cody, superintendent of Detroit schools, and several members of the



LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but troduce New York to new stars, new the editor must remain sole judge of their grateful.

German-Americanism To the Editor of The Christian Science

I was very pleased to read the ediother American newspapers will see this new German menace and warn Prosaic bricks and sun-warped tin, felt I was doing the best I could for their readers betimes. It does seem the promise of the day by keeping an that these poor, deluded, fanatical Germans will never never learn from experience. One would like to think Of how it teemed with crowded lives. that this war should have opened up their mentality to the higher purposes Save as some window-glimpse might of life. But to all present appearances it has not. Martin Luther's declaration made in 1525 and quoted from the Encyclopedia Britannica -"I fear Germany is lost: it cannot be otherwise, for they will employ But homing nests of happiness, nothing but the sword," seems to have Or wretched sinks of sin; been prophetic for all time.

My revered parents were natives of Switzerland. I often heard them speak of "Die Schöne Schweiz" and sing but never a word about perpetuating in the United States Swiss habits of life or Swiss kultur, and I believe I am justified in saying that there is bewitching love-flight, sailing down to a high degree of real culture in Switz- Specially for The Christian Science Monitor erland. But my parents taught their

quite active in political affairs in my Square. the good sense of the American peotens its fangs upon us.

I recall that over 40 years ago, in York, I heard leading Germans say lous way, but more for the sake of a that within 100 years German would be the spoken language of the world, kept waiting ten minutes." be the spoken language of the world, meaning that it would be "forced" upon the world. Now I speak German 'grade wie in Berlin," but no person shall ever "force" me to speak it. The constant prayer of every loyal American should be to save the United States of America from German kultur. Surely we at least have learned the upward note at the end, and from the lesson of the past five years what German kultur would do to and for us

(No. 829) The Eating of Meat

Monitor:

In the columns of your paper, may the web, and the Papuan him a loser. He produced "The Bohe- lous boughs," for the simple reason that its woods permit no undergrowth.

| Long years ago a youth turned up | Long years ago a youth turned up | English, and "Tannhäuser" in French. | Tannhäuser to depend | The Bohe- lous boughs, for the simple reason that its woods permit no undergrowth. | Tannhäuser to depend | The Bohe- lous boughs, for the simple reason that its woods permit no undergrowth. | Tannhäuser to depend | The Bohe- lous boughs, for the simple reason that its woods permit no undergrowth. | Tannhäuser to depend | The Bohe- lous boughs, for the simple reason that its woods permit no undergrowth. | Tannhäuser to depend | The Bohe- lous boughs, for the simple reason that its woods permit no undergrowth. | The Christian Science Monitor | The Bohe- lous boughs, for the simple reason that its woods permit no undergrowth. | The Christian Science Monitor | The Bohe- lous boughs, for the simple reason that its woods permit no undergrowth. | The Christian Science Monitor | Th will, to seek his fortune. He had no nates of the Metropolitan were the and furze and thorn, and, indeed, of it. What could be more fitting at to join their voices with those of the every variety of unclipped, untended this time, when the world has shown natives in these community sings. The bush, and little areas of bracken and an increasing tendency to look to prayer for surcease from its woes, Yet in this seventh heaven of feath- to take to heart such lines as these from Coleridge:

> He prayeth well, who loveth well, Both man and bird and beast

All things both great and small; For the dear God who loveth us, He made and loveth all.

That "A little one shall become a thousand" is firmly believed by those of us who adopt the humanitarian

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viewpoint of the meat-eating question; and for the occasional expressions that enable us to enter into "the great institution of comrades" we (Signed) (Miss) E. SYLVIA MANN. Columbus, Ohio, July 10, 1919.

THROUGH A STUDIO WINDOW

torial, "The German Drive in Amer- Specially for The Christian Science Monitor ica," in The Christian Science Monitor. He stood and looked from my window, issue of July 2. I am hoping that What high artists at last he spoke: "What high, artistic visions Can a view like this evoke?-

Steam, soot, and drifting smoke?

So I told that scoffing blindman Of all that it meant to me; We could not really see,

Of all we knew must be

"Those sordid walls and roofings Are not mere brick and tin; Just this wide world in miniature.

of "Die Schöne Schweiz" and sing ADMIRAL MAYO AND "Das Weisse Kreuz im Rothen Feld," THE CHAUFFEUR

Where humans work-and win!

In the year 1917, Rear Admiral children to be true and loyal Amer- Mayo, in the course of a cruise through My political recollections date back ture a taxicab in the neighborhood of nearly 50 years. At one time I was the Nelson Statue in Trafalgar go far enough beyond to lose sight and

native State of Ohio. I observed then Now it was by no means easy in warthat these German-Americans, like time London to persuade the independtheir prototypes the Irish-Americans, ent aristocrat who tooted a taxi to pay were always bartering their organi- any attention to you, whether you zations to the American politician, boasted the strawberry-leaves of Britand sad to say, he "fell for it." Now ish nobility or whether you wore the that the war is over this same "politi- garb of a high officer of the American cal science" is again at work. May Navy. At length the Admiral gave it up, and at a hotel secured a promple crush it before it once more fas- ise that a cab would be on the scene in a jiffy.

The driver took his own time, and the Germania Club at Brooklyn, New the Admiral remarked, not in a queru-

"That's hall right, guv'nor," sponded the man on the box affably, "Jump right in. You fellows have kept us waiting for three years!"

VALUE OF SINGING TO THE IMMIGRANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas-The community sing is the real melting pot for the assimilation of foreigners into Ameri- A Little Bit of Country can life according to Walter McCray, We turn back, hugging the bank on head of the musical department at one side to let a canal barge, going the Kansas Manual Training Normal 60 miles or more up the canal, pass; To the Editor of The Christian Science School. He is demonstrating regularly we exchange greetings with the masthe value of community singing in ter and his wife. The light changes bringing men and women closer to- constantly. Far back, within the alley time) of Selborne Hangar, to wander we not sing, with Walt Whitman, of on the common Birds do not frequent he organized—as it proved, too hur- on the common. Birds do not frequent "the great institution of comrades"? heart of the largest foreign settle- head goes something—apparently out sisted in describing as "educational most lovely of all forest trees, whether lt is refreshing to read so excellent ment in the State, the coal mining of a Japanese print. "A blue heron!" opera" at popular prices, which left we consider its smooth rind or bark, a letter as that of Gertrude Ketchell fields of southeast Kansas. At the some one cries, and as we lose sight opera" at popular prices, which left its glossy foliage, or graceful pendu-him a loser. He produced "The Bohe-lous bourshs" for the simple reason

buzzards (as there were in his) to deed, such utterance is noted gladly fessor McCray. "It is the fuel which build upon the canopy of foliage. But as giving indication that, on this subthere were none on the common, the ject, not all the world sleeps. To reopposing interests and inharmonious It is so pleasant with the fresh smell opposing interests and innarmorious and women, he boarded a steamer—Mr. Kahn and Mr. Gatti-Casazza suc- wildest, most desolate, and untamed call even slightly what men and customs that are the causes of much all about us and the moon peering not one of the great vessels we all ceeded in persuading him, for a large land commanding many a fine prospect women all down the ages have of the trouble in assimilating for through the trees! The Cabin John know, but a much smaller one. Soon sum, to abandon opera for ten years of the irregular, rolling, fecund Hamp- thought in regard to this barbarous eign-born into our citizenship. These car on the main road is waiting to take after all were speeding to New York, and leave them without a rival—except shire country. It was a paradise for slaughtering of living creatures for foreign people soon begin to see the The youth referred to was named the Chicago-Philadelphia Company, of birds, with wide spaces, isolated trees, food, is to reveal the understanding community spirit and they begin to lington. "mix" socially as soon as they begin sing cannot accomplish everything, of course, but it opens the way for a foreign-born man or woman to enter our system of living, our politics, our play. They have already entered our work."

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A RAMBLE OUTSIDE WASHINGTON

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor The thermometer had registered late eighties all day. The sun's glare had been broken mercifully by the trees that line Washington's thoroughfares. Evening, however, seemed to hold the collected heat of the day in its motionless embrace.

Fortunately the trolley car fare is only five cents. Of recent blessed memory it was six tickets for a quarter. However, the end seat on a Cabin John car is well worth the five. In a brief quarter of an hour the city is left behind, and one follows the District side of the Potomac. Among the leafage one sees below a bungaflow or shack, where clerks from government departments are getting their evening meal. A bend, and the river shows broad and smoothly tawn, or foaming over rocks. By its side are little house boats; soon there is a camp, tents in which girls who work in the city pass comfortable nights.

The trumpet vine and wild clematis clamber over the roadside banks. Queen Anne's lace and other flowers of the field shimmer in the paling

Pleasures of a Canoe

The conductor obtrudes. "Six cents, please," he emphasizes. We are over the District line in Maryland. Soon most of the passengers descend at a pleasure resort, where noisy features disturb the sylvan peace. A few of us end of the line we leave the main road, and find our way through a tangled path to the canal, picking the blackberries as we go and snatching at a flower here and there.

Our canoe slips into the water without a plash, and we let ourselves down cautiously in our appointed places. A man dives just before us and comes up beyond, and a mother holds her child while it dabbles its feet in the water with gurgles of glee. "Is it very cold?" shouts a girl in a new bathing suit. We trail our hands in the water and shout encouragement. It is not cold, but we confess to each other that we should not care to bathe in the sluggish, yellow water. For canoeing it is unobjectionable; the paddle is wielded lazily, the slender craft makes her way between the wooded banks, past the wee cottage of the Civil War veteran, who makes a stray nickel by ferrying passengers across the canal up as far as the lock, where the water on the outside runs around over many rocks. Birds of many kind hold their vesper service. It is pleasantly cool and comfortable.

trees-a full moon with so much color "Music is a language all nations that it seems it must have caught it

We stumble up the uneven path,

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MONTH'S RESULT OF PROHIBITION

Philadelphia Reports Indicate Fewer Arrests, Increase in Bank Deposits, Improvement For Children and the Poor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PHHEADELPHIA, Pennsylvania-After one month of prohibition, particcalled spirituous liquors, it is possible in need because of drink. to recast and sum up a number of the sented by authoritative sources such else it would be impossible for the the results are all on the credit side tion here and the slight social im-

fed for by the police bureau. ficials. rankly admits, due to the stoppage of social effects are indisputable." sales. There have also been wer injuries and accidents, accordto reports, and welfare organizaapplications for charity. The latare as a rule particularly numerfeing June, July, and August, occording to the organizations' statiswith children as the most fret objects. Of the chief causes for charity, it is said, alcohol ranks The effect of prohibition has ady been felt, although it is yet too carly to estimate its full value

At the Children's Bureau, where t of these cases are first reported. Bruce Byall, secretary and superinndent of the department, expressed pinion that although liquor ranks rd as a direct cause of the breaking homes, prohibition will have a prond-influence for the better in partly Bodine, United States District Attorng, also, certain other causes.

notable effect of war-time prohifound at the House of Cor-A. Patton, the superintendent. 30 only five persons were The number began to into effect. Police stations resimilar condition, particularly At two stations in the heart ne city there have been days withle arrest, as compared with prehibition days when arrests The action is similar to cases alently numbered 100 a day. The ready brought in Pittsburgh, Philared New and at the police stations, are ted directly to prohibition. 70 per cent of the persons

rrested were charged with being and disorderly," said William assistant superintendent of

Candidates Questioned

Anti-Saloon League of New York Asks About Enforcement

every effort to secure passage of an and another plan is to use it for police London in eight hours. effective state prohibition enforcement law, the Anti-Saloon League is ns are the following:

o you consider that the legisla-

ises of the recent Democratic Con- pleased. and the judiciary committees ohol. The House of the present equipment. aress passed such a bill on July ts of Congress passed under the thority conferred thereby, are, upon als question, the supreme law of the d in any event, will you, if nomied and elected, by vote and influfrom its Western News Office nated and elected, by vote and influsupport the passage of state en-

designed to administer the lie system which was adopted by by Democratic legislatures? Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

legislation passed by Congress pur-suant to the power vested in it by IRISH FREE SOON, the Eighteenth Amendment?"

New York Shows Little Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office not expect under an incomplete law, and that only partially enforced, to correct in one month the shortcomings of a system which has been in vogue for generations," said Andrew B. Wood, assistant state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, commenting on the reports that no difference had been noted under prohibition, even by societies taking nlarly the entire restriction of so-care of intoxicated persons or of those

"Two things are apparent," said Mr Wood "First, there is meager enforceefits that have accrued, as prereports, statements of busi- offenders to continue spending their and resumes by hospitals money for liquor. Second, there is no I charitable institutions. Thus far full-fledged prohibition law in operaof the ledger, with indications that the provement that has been noticed is efits will increase as the city be- only a prophecy of what would happen stomed to the new régime. if we had full prohibition, well enof the most notable changes is forced by both national and city of-

District station blotters have shown a "In the other dry cities in New York lecrease in the number of ar- State, as in cities of other states where during July, as compared with prohibition has been in effect for a condition, the department considerable time, the beneficent and

Petition for Repeal Filed

COLUMBUS, Ohio-A-petition bearannounce a decreasing number ing the signatures of 142,548 voters, large hall, showed without reserve its of a constitutional amendment repeal- on England and English policy. ing the state-wide prohibition amend- The Irish problem itself. Mr. Walsh ment, reestablishing the liquor license asserted, is the most simple of all system and local option, and defining the question involving small nations. intoxicating beverages as those con- There is no difficulty about boundaries, taining in excess of 2.75 per cent about uniformity of culture. The alcohol, has been filed with the Secre- speaker even said there was no Ulster tary of State by L. P. Gibson, manager question, and he quoted, to the evident of the Ohio Home Rule Association.

> New Jersey Test Case Filed Special to The Christian Science Moni

from its Eastern News Office TRENTON, New Jersey-Joseph L.

ney, has filed a criminal information dence was an elementary matter of employers' proposals will be placed and other institutions in the United States District Court the application of the idea of self- before the union members this week arged with the care of persons adhere against the Feigenspan Brewing determination to a small nation. ted to alcohol have had little to do Company of Newark, said to be the Charges of Brutality largest brewing company in the State and the one with the closest affiliaion, where in the past admissions Association, charging it with making tion with the United States Brewers sed about 30 daily. According beer containing alcohol in excess of one-half of 1 per cent. The action is taken to determine the constitutionshortly after prohibition Act, and the company will be required ality of the War-Time Prohibition to plead before Judge George Davis in Newark on Wednesday. The action formerly the large receiving will determine whether beer of more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcoholic strength can be sold in this

> delphia, Chicago, Boston, and New Orleans: the decisions being for the government in the four cases and against in the two.

Jail Closed in Massachusetts

the majority of the others Special to The Christian Science Monitor adequate. He said another reply was indirectly due to drink, being LOWELL, Massachusetts-Prohibi- expected soon from the government, sion offered by the Food Ministry to the prey on persons incapaci- tion although not the sole factor has in answer to which, he asserted, he the employers has not been disclosed, ated through liquor." In 10 districts there were 1955 arrests for June, as compared with 924 for July.

June, as compared with 924 for July. place on Sept. 1, after having been in atrocities in Ireland.

d in the increase in bank decontinuous use for more than 61 years.

Mr. Walsh conclude s and saving funds as reported it was opened on March 20, 1858, and imation that recognition of the "Irish nancial institutions, roughly esti- was originally intended to accommoed at about 25 per cent. The date 90 men and 12 women. It is built not from President Wilson or through that he understood that the governoffice also reports increased of granite, and cost \$150,000. Hence- his intervention, then from the Conng of shares in building and loan forth persons awaiting trial will be gress directly. sent to the East Cambridge jail, instead of being held in Lowell. About LONDON-TO MADRID 20 persons employed at the jail have received a month's notice. Some of IN EIGHT HOURS BY AIR these have been employed there more than 30 years.

The prospective use of the jail build-'hristian Science Monitor ing is causing considerable discus-

Prisoners Fewer

ing to every primary candidate Specially for The Christian Science Monitor the United States includes uping the Eighteenth Amendment cordingly receiving better treatment W. A. APPLETON IS than has been possible heretofore, and judiciary committees of both the officials and guards are much

th houses of the present Repub- Deer Island during the war as a den Congress favored a measure de- tention house for sailors, and has to be intoxicating any bever- agreed to pay for damages done to

nuch as the amendment and CHICAGO PACKERS BAR OUT NEGROES

legislation which on this generally quieter than any day since delegates to do their utmost to in- the United States. The Turks who of Lords. The Lord Chancellor, who at and the other material points the race riots broke out here just a fluence their governments in the matlved is at least as strong as the week ago. One fatality, however, oc- ter. which shall be finally curred among the troops, a sergeant "Will you, if nominated and elected, cidentally discharged. It has been the had often urged the release of decided not to have the Negroes reage of an enforcement law for the turn to work in the stockyards today, ised to pursue actively his efforts in ate of New York which is at least A considerable number of special this direction. The congress unanihorough, honest and effective in police were sworn in yesterday and mously adopted Mr. Appleton's pros provisions as the enforcement the City Council meets tomorrow to posal to urge various governments to

DATE OF FRENCH ELECTIONS

you vote against any meas- PARIS, France (Saturday)-Mr. question of proportional representalesigned to nullify in whole or Clemenceau, in conversation with the tion. The officers were also appointed. part the Federal Prohibition president of the budget commission. The proposal by the Spanish delegate endment, as for example an at- today declared that if demobilization that Spain should be grouped with to legalize the sale of alcoholic is completed in time, the legislative the South American republics instead lauors forbidden under the terms of elections will be held on Oct. 26.

SAYS F. P. WALSH

NEW YORK. New York-"We need Labor Rule in France and England Likely, He Declares in Recognition of 'Irish Republic' ternational.

> pecially for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts-The cause of Irish independence was linked by Frank P. Walsh, addressing a large meeting in Mechanics Hall last night, political liberty as enunciated by allied statesmen, but also with the sary declared that the government great struggle throughout the world industrial and social freedom. In Mr. Walsh went so far as to declare that the civilization of the western world might depend on the answer given to the demand for recognition of the so-called Irish Republic.

> This conclusion Mr. Walsh deduced from the general unrest in Europe and the United States. He thought it likely that the workers of France and of England soon would take over the government of those countries into their own hands, in which case, he German delegates, Messrs. Legion and believed recognition of Irish freedom would be automatic.

Irish Problem Called Simple One

The audience which nearly filled the BAKERS LIKELY TO asking the submission to the Ohio sympathy with the cause represented electorate at the November election by Mr. Walsh and with his strictures

delight of the audience, the declaration of Eamonn de Valera that he refused to recognize the right of England to take cognizance of the attitude of Sir Edward Carson; Sir Edward ter Bakers and the employees, the

Mr. Walsh's account of the treatduring his recent visit to that country, included charges of such brutality of administration as to bring cries of 'shame" from the audience. The adthorities had resorted to violence, ofthe effort of the Irish people to ex- garded as almost inevitable. press themselves nationally. The re-Walsh described as halting and in- Holiday (Aug. 4) will be assured.

Mr. Walsh concluded with the in-

pecial cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office sion. It has been recommended that British biplane Seabird landed on NEW YORK, New York-Bending it be converted into a schoolhouse, Thursday after a non-stop flight from if a meeting with employers was ar-

Special cable to The Christian Scien Monitor from its European News Office for nomination to the state assembly BOSTON, Massachusetts-Only five LONDON, England (Saturday) In almost as quickly as it had begun. Mr. chairman of the Board of Railway a list of questions, answers to which men have been committed to Deer connection with the Amsterdam air- Banfield said he would certainly be requested, not as a pledge, but Island House of Correction in the craft exhibition, opened on Friday, the prepared to recommend that the men e as a public declaration so that month since prohibition became effective, as against 53 during July of last ments have been made with the Britwe their attitude. Among the ques-is are the following:

year. As a result of the change the discipline of the institution has been for a temporary opening of civil air yesterday to the Bakers Union, that relaxed, and inmates are allowed priv- communication between Great Britain the government has decided to intro-

TRADES UNION CHIEF

other countries.

The president proposed to instruct

Mr. Williams, an English delegate. res of the present Liquor Tax consider the employment of 1000 more, add to their embassy and legation

staffs an attaché for social affairs. Friday-The congress discussed on Thursday the report of the committee on rules and regulations and the of with Italy and Portugal, as heretofore, met with considerable opposition, LEAGUE CALLED Samuel Gompers urging the inadvisability of the proposed new grouping in view of the happenings in recent years.

Amsterdam has been proposed by a committee of the congress appointed the organization. Leon Jouhaux, of Louis F. Post, Assistant Secre-France, proposed Paris, and the German's wished Berlin to remain the Boston Speech, and Automatic headquarters of the Trades Union In-

Repatriation Delay Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office BERLIN, Germany (Sunday) - At Friday's meeting of the National Assembly, the delay in the repatriation only with the fundamentals of German war prisoners was discould do nothing further in this direction as the peace treaty only came into force after ratification by Germany and three allied powers.

Election of Vice-Presidents

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)gress elected Léon Jouhaux of France. first and Mr. Wertens of Belgium second vice-president on Saturday. The Sassenbach, and the Austrian delegate, Mr. Hueber, declined the latter

START WORK SOON

As a Result of Negotiations, Men's Demands Are to Be Submitted to Arbitration

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office tween the Ministry of Labor, the Mas-

was an Irish problem and the Irish men's claims for a minimum wage of people would take care of him. In £4 per week and a 44-hour week are brief, the question of Irish indepen- to be submitted to arbitration. The end and an early resumption of work is anticipated.

Friday-The dispute in the baking trade remains at an acute stage and ment of the Irish people by the British the intervention of the Labor Ministry Government, as discovered by him to bring about a meeting between the masters and the men, has so far been unsuccessful. The Ministry is, however, still in touch with the parties and negotiations will be resumed today. A ministration of the British in Ireland full delegate meeting of the men's unwas described as comparable only to ion in London yesterday reaffirmed the that of von Bissing in Belgium. The decision to strike on Saturday, and speaker asserted that the British au- although negotiations between the masters and men will be resumed toten with fatal results, in suppressing day, a week-end national strike is re-

A redeeming factor in the situation port of the mission of which he was a is that the Food Ministry has made a member, he declared, had received concession to the masters which may scant publicity in England and practically none in this country; but had them and the men's representatives become widely enough reported to and that the men have been instructed necessitate a reply from the Chief to bake all the bread required on Secretary for Ireland, which Mr. Saturday so that the supply for Bank

Although the nature of the conces increased price to the consumer.

W. Banfield, the secretary of the men's union, stated in an interview was in the nature of meeting their grievance that in the past six months they have been carrying on at a loss. The employers, he said, proposed that the men should suspend the issuance of strike notices, pending negotiations Finance in the Dominion Cabinet, was Science with the Food Ministry, but the men announced yesterday. He will be sucdeclined to agree. Mr. Banfield ex-MADRID. Spain (Friday)-The plained he would not have power to suspend the issuance of strike notices ranged, but if reasonable proposals were made by the employers he could Fraser Tolmie succeeds him. immediately forward them to the district meetings so that is was possible that the strike might be settled the place of Sir Henry Drayton as adopt reasonable proposals.

It is understood on good authority duce a bill prohibiting night baking.

ARREST IN FALSE

The United States Government used Special cable to The Christian Science Specially for The Christian Science Monitor two important alterations. The clause BOSTON, Massachusetts—S. Kalaris, rendering women liable to serve on BOSTON, Massachusetts-S. Kalaris, rendering women liable to serve on AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday) of Chelsea, Massachusetts, was ar- juries was amended in such a way as -The International Trade Union Con- rested in Haverhill, Massachusetts, by to give a judge power to make an containing one half of 1 per cent the place and for new plumbing gress elected W. A. Appleton, presi- officials of the United States Depart- order that, having regard to the nacohol. The House of the present equipment:

's dent, by 31 votes to 18, on Friday. The ment of Justice, charged with being ture of a case and the evidence to be president read a telegram from the implicated in a plot to obtain fraudu- given, the jury should be composed of Organization of Former German War lent passports for Turks wishing to men only or of women only, as the Prisoners at Berlin, appealing to the return to their own country. It is case may require. This amendment congress to take action on behalf of alleged that many Turks obtained was moved by Lord Muir-Mackenzie, German prisoners still retained in passports representing themselves to on Earl Reading's behalf.

be Syrians.

dress, Urges the Acceptance said.

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts-Rejection of the League of Nations will mean a world at war, with large standing held a special meeting at the House armies and continuous conscription; acceptance means a world partnership. with reduction of armaments and growth of international amity, according to Louis F. Post. Assistant Secretary of Labor of the United States, who spoke yesterday at a meeting on Boston Common on the subject, "Why America Should Support the League of Nations.'

"The time is at hand when the American people must choose between becoming a world power, supported The International Trade Union con- by a gigantic military system, or a world partner for the maintenance of peace and the promotion of democracy over the earth. If we wish to be a peaceable partner instead of a warlike power, we must enter by treaty into some kind of international organization," said Mr. Post.

"To that end a world parliament is doubtless an ideal to be hoped for and mittee investigating aircraft expendi- the war. The menace is serious and worked for; but internationality cannot begin in that way. It must begin with a league of national governments, even as our own Nation began been promised the Italian Government, way to meet it is not to shut our eyes

with a league of state governments. question for us at this hour is whether ernment ownership of flying fields in scandalous that men merely because LONDON, England (Saturday)-As building up a peaceful internationality now leased at heavy expense to the securities should be robbed by the a result of Friday's negotiations be- or throw away our chance and become government. a military nation such as Germany was before the great war.

"Thick and thin objectors to the League of Nations say that it ignores President Wilson's 14 points of peace. They are mistaken.

'Eight of those points, the sixth to the thirteenth, inclusive, are of particular application. The sixth relates to Russia, and Russia is as completely protected by the league as her present chaotic condition permits. seventh relates to the restoration of Belgium, and Belgium is justly provided for. The eighth relates to the restoration of parts of France, including Alsace and Lorraine, and the righting of wrongs done to France by Germany; and all this is provided for in the treaty. The ninth relates to Italy, the tenth to Austria-Hungary the eleventh to Rumania and her neighbors, the twelfth to Turkey, and the thirteenth to Poland, all of which are righteously adjusted to the fullest extent possible by a treaty with Germany alone. In addition, the league has the mechanism for better read-

justments in the future. "The other six points of President Wilson's famous 14 are of general application. They are the first to the fifth inclusive, and the fourteenth." Questioned regarding Shantung, Mr. Post said that Germany had obtained Shantung, legitimately or otherwise, in 1898; that Japan was in possession as a result of the war, and could not be put out except by war; and that the League of Nations offered at least an opportunity to get Japan out of Shantung without war, which could not

MINISTERS RESIGN

OTTAWA, Ontario-The resignation of Sir Thomas White, Minister of ceeded by Sir Henry Drayton, who has been chairman of the Board of Rail-

way Commissioners. The Hon. T. A. Crerar has resigned as Minister of Agriculture. Dr. Simon

The Hon. F. B. Carvell has retired as Minister of Public Works to take Commissioners. His successor has not been appointed

SEX DISQUALIFICATION MEASURE IS ALTERED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)

The Sex-Disqualification Removal PASSPORT CASES Bill emerged from the committee stage in the House of Lords yesterday with

Kalaris is said to be of Greek cured the omission of a clause giving CHICAGO, Illinois-Sunday passed the French, American and English nativity but a naturalized citizen of peeresses the right to sit in the House received the alleged fraudulent pass- announced that the government whips ports are said to have paid \$20 each had been taken off, stated that if the clause were omitted, he thought it

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should be made quite clear that the House was not prejudicing the ultimate and highly important question WAR ALTERNATIVE as to whether or not women were to be eligible to sit in such a second

chamber as might succeed the pres-Considerable proposals for amendtary of Labor, in Boston Ad- ing the Constitution of the House of Lords will be forthcoming shortly, he

of the Covenant of Nations Question of "Direct Action" Treated pecial cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)

-The Parliamentary Labor Party of Commons yesterday to consider the question of "direct action." The official report issued subsequently states that the discussion was adjourned in view of the fact that, in accordance with a resolution carried at the Southport conference, the national Labor organization is at present considering the whole matter.

LIBERTY MOTOR FACTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia supply the Allies caused French and against the forces of Germany. tures was told on Saturday by F. H. should be taken seriously. I sincerely La Guardia, Representative from New hope that the danger will be averted. but that, two months before the armi- to its importance. "The Paris treaty offers us our stice, none had been delivered to Italy, "One of the first things we must chance to be a world partner by pre- and only four American squadrons on do is to protect the investments of senting for our acceptance its cove- the western front were equipped with those patriots who with great sacrifice nant for a League of Nations. The this type of engine. He urged gov- bought liberty bonds. It is worse than we shall make that beginning in this country, saying most of them were they are unfamiliar with the nature of

REPUBLICAN WINS KENTUCKY ELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor sheviki.

from its Western News Office of the soldier vote.

GENERAL MANNERHEIM THANKED against the enemy at home?

Monitor from its European News Office pressed a wish to resign.

BOLSHEVISM AS A PRESENT MENACE

Congressman Pell of New York Says It Is Serious and That United States Should Take Drastic Measures Against It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia -Asserting that the majority of persons do not realize the immense danger of bolshevism in this country, Herbert C. Pell, Representative in Congress from New York, yesterday said: "There is a feeling that if it goes

much farther it may be bad, but that the common sense of the American people will smite the Bolsheviki when "Our opponents are not making this

mistake. There are schools being conducted all over the city and meetings GIVEN AT HEARING held every night with the avowed purpose of wrecking the entire American system.

"I believe that we ought to adopt -Promises of speedy deliveries of against the Bolsheviki a system of Liberty motors in sufficient numbers to propaganda similar to that we adopted would be a very good thing if we could Italian manufacturers to slow up proget volunteer speakers to do the work duction early in 1918, the House com- that the four-minute men did during York. He testified that 1500 motors had But we can rest assured that the best

leeches who are now growing fat looting the poor in this disgraceful way. The arrest and conviction of one of these knaves will do more to check the revolution than would the incarceration of 10 open and avowed Bol-

"The great destruction, loss and LOUISVILLE, Kentucky-Capt. King waste of the war will necessarily Swope, Republican, of Danville, de- carry suffering and deprivation to all the world; it is absurd to see in the feated Judge Charles A. Hardin, a loss and poverty of other countries veteran Democrat of Harrodsburg, in anything in the long run but a loss to the special congressional election held our own. For years we will have to in the Eighth Congressional District of suffer certain hardships, but we must Kentucky, in connection with the all put our shoulders to the wheel state-wide primary on Saturday. Cap- and pocket our loss like men and see tain Swope is the first Republican to to it that the system of government be elected to Congress from that district since 1896. He received the bulk not itself fall. Three million men offered their-lives to protect us from a foreign enemy; are we to do nothing

"Actual hardship must be done away with, as much as possible, and it should HELSINGFORS, Finland (Triday) be made clear to every one that the -A dispatch states that General Man- government of the United States is nerheim had refused President Staht- working in the interest of all and is berg's request to retain the command not to be subservient to any class, of the Finnish Army. The President however numerous, noisy or rich. afterwards issued an open letter Every man must be protected in his thanking him for his valuable service just rights. The surest way possible as regent. The Minister of Justice, to encourage bolshevism would be to Mr. Soederholm, and the War Min- adopt the attitude of the blind reacister, Mr. Walden, have definitely ex- tionary, who will admit no wrong in the present system."

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PARIS, FRANCE

FOR TRADES UNION

Candidates for Chief Official Po- of trade union leaders in the many inciety Send in Statement of Lone Scout Policy

ne two positions at the same unions. All candidates for the vacant ny of the aspirants are stil! tithe engineers consider to be the pressing and vital questions.

range of candidates is a very 60 years of lost opportunity. o the plain trade unionist, keen ixious to maintain the present reforms by peaceful methods of lation in the industrial and polit-

No Politics School

ral workshop or factory condi- practice of "true cooperation. e old orthodox parties.

lvation lies in the industrial field,

optimism of this candidate i nism is to him a trifling little ter that might be accomplished ight morning. The frame of Special to The structure is already to hand, it and by a series of committees nked up again to a national counworkers' committees, the thing national assembly, Parliament se to function, and "like all

pass out of existence. what one would do if elected to

re is much more of the same based upon the approved late even mentioned the matter. laving disposed of our enthusiast av devote time to a consideraof the points of view of the nal and seriously disposed of the naining aspirants, particularly se who are regarded as having a

rable chance of success,

rtant question to the engineers is of amalgamation of all existing is catering for the engineering adustry. While the majority of the andidates complain that little or ing is being done to bring about e desired end, another candidate, ber of the National Executive. erts that as the result of the efforts. a number who had worked for ustrial organization for the whole cering industry. This scheme, it cems, is now in the hands of the rinters and will, together with balpapers, in due course be submitted members, who will be asked to ove or reject the recommenda-

Problem of Shop Stewards

uch consideration, it being the tiations. rsal belief that as there is a de-tendency to shift the basis for real action from the branch or Special to The Christian Science Monitor oom to the factory, it is esseny the National Executive.

or increasing the number of paid to editorial workers. mbers in Parliament, and the of that assembly for obtaining nd industrial reforms, but the ide of the union's activities.

SECRETARY SOUGHT is another policy that appears to find SOCIALIST TACTICS acceptance with the majority of the aspirants for office, and considerable significance is attached to the fact that the government frequently during the war sought the advice and assistance

Views and General Policy A quiet rub at the executive's policy during the war, in refusing to discuss The Christian Science Monitor special with the government-proposals affecting engineers in the presence of other LONDON, England in consequence unions, is indulged in in what is By special correspondent of The Christian the election of the general secrery of the Amalgamated Society of described as the lone scout policy sees to the House of Commons, which, it is alleged, while advocating even secondarily, as some would say, has become vacant, it being amalgamation, retarded that move- a Socialist affair, the attitude of the of the Amalgamated Society of ment by causing friction and lowering party in regard to the French strikes cers that no general officer can the prestige of the society among other is, of course, most minutely watched.

given an opportunity of of the engineers in Canada, who com- velopment, the tactics of the party z their views, qualifications, and plains that while wherever the Eng- are being pursued. A crafty policy of policy in a printed address, lish language is spoken there are careful incitement and preparation, to be found branches of the Amalga- the critics regard it. The Socialists workshop and actively engaged mated Society of Engineers, yet these watch for their opportunity and pass various rank and file move- find it impossible to get representation a resolution or launch a manifesto is, an analysis of the election ad-on the National Executive or as gen-upon each convenient occasion, and es will indicate pretty faithfully eral officer. This policy, it is sub- Le Temps and Le Journal des Débats mitted, as far as the American con- turn furiously upon them on the foltihent is concerned, has resulted in lowing day.

embracing, as it does, the Brought forward from his retire- the Socialist Party organ, L'Humanité, me Syndicalist who has no place ment in the heart of Kent, where he had the spirit to declare that the Fedhe plain trade unionist, keen of a poultry farmer, for which friends with vigor and method "the battle of in the Labor movement subscribed, is class, Socialist and revolutionary." So, itution and to effect all changes Mr. Tom Mann, who has achieved some said the enemies of the party, there amount of fame as an agitator in al- was the danger, and on the morrow most all parts of the world where the of the war in which all Frenchmen English language is spoken.

Tom Mann has been a strenuous in the same spirit of sacrifice for the distinct contrast to the addresses fighter in Labor's ranks for close on country, it was a monstrous thing thus announced and prepared international decade or so ago is the absence 40 years, and will as on a previous to wish to raise up some against osition to politics in the occasion, receive considerable backing, others, in the name of that class The "no politics" school have He stands, of course, for "direct acabandoned the field, that is, tion by the workers in all industries," in the sense that they ar- and is "not afraid of the terms Sothat it was not the function of a cialist, Spartacist, Bolshevik, or Syninion to concern itself with dicalist," as they mean in essence the other than wages, hours and thorough application of the policy and

spied with hostility to the Although Tom has a reputation as on of a Labor Party independent a platform speaker, he would experience great difficulty in persuading the at without exception the candi- young students of the trade unions and express their belief in develop. Labor movement that the above groups diffical side of the union and stand for one and the same thing. Socialists and Peace Treaty r of the Labor Party. The And much greater difficulty would be gle exception being convinced that found, apart from the sentiment for has held a meeting for the purpose of Mann himself, in persuading them to passing a resolution concerning the hat we must build up a structure work and vote for his return as a preliminaries of peace, and has duly m and independent of Parlia- Polshevik to the chief official position delivered itself of a motion in which of any other capitalist institu- of the Amalgamated Society of En- it says that the party representatives

nderful. A revolution from INCREASED WAGES FOR STREET CAR MEN

shop to the district, and car motormen and conductors here admission to the League of Nations he district to the national coun- were granted a wage increase of concerned, should be more clearly three cents an hour, commencing Aug. defined, and in a favorable sense." The administration of the 1. The guaranteed minimum for all the rural classes, which has already cialism in recoil in France and State of Massachusetts. Mr. Bottomly whether, in view of the increased not be forthcoming. t's business will be taken over platform men is now \$100 monthly, in- been quoted in The Christian Science throughout the world, our slender lib-

stead of \$90 as formerly. organizations that cease to func- the Pacific Electric Railway: Motor- ist Party has made in this most serimen and conductors, city service, first ous crisis, has been its appeal to the Call to Action

Electric the open shop, the employees recently increase to keep pace with the cost of living. The vice-president of the Pacific Electric Railway said that the present revenue of the road does not warrant such an increase, but that it indoubtedly the immediate all im- expects the State Railway Commission to grant its pending application for autherity to increase fares.

SHOE WORKERS WIN A 44-HOUR WEEK

al to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri-Over 3000 malgamation the representatives of members of the St. Louis Boot and Shoe Members of the St. Louis Boot and Shoe Workers Union have been granted a engaged in drafting a scheme 44-hour week with the same pay as h, when realized, will provide an for the 50-hour week that has been in force. The change was made on the ground that it had been shown that a 44-hour week resulted in increased production and better satisfied employees. The change is equivalent to in increase in hour and piece rates of 13.5 per cent in wages. All factories in St. Louis working under agreements providing for collective bargaining, at in importance is the problem arbitration, and the use of the union hop stewards, to whom is label were represented in the nego-

ST. LOUIS WRITERS ORGANIZE

I that the activities of the unofficial ST. LOUIS, Missouri-Meetings are stewards or shop committees being held by members of the edito-ld be harnessed to the official rial staffs of the five English language and the stewards given a place in daily newspapers of St. Louis to pernstitution of the union. It is fect a news writers' union or fraterargued that this process will be nity. At the first meeting, 55 workers cary to enable the rank and file attended. On one of the afterfnoon tate the policy, which is now, papers all men are said to be signed al practice, exclusively control- up, with one exception, and demands have been formulated asking an inortance is attached to the neces- crease of 25 per cent in all salaries

STRIKERS RESUME WORK

BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut-Imt hope is centered on the indus- provement is noted in the general strike situation here. The Columbia obviously a sop to the Graphophone Company hag announced trialists who are fairly strong in an increase of 121/2 per cent and a ers, and a complete reversal of 44-hour week, and the Cornwall and ey which dominated the society Patterson, Company has made "a satears ago when, in the words of isfactory agreement" with its em-tic it was "politically obsessed." ployees. Both companies will resume hare in the control of industry operations today.

IN FRENCH STRIKES

PARIS; France-Not primarily, or and it is perceived with what circum-A new note is struck by the nominee spection, but yet steady and keen de-

> Concerning the strikes in the north, hatred that tended to the very negrtion of all healthy democracy. "This political character that it is attempted more disturbing," it is declared, "since they do not hide the fact that they hope to take advantage of the orernments with the object of snatching from them the fruits of victory.'

The Socialist group in the Chamber "express the hope that the allied governments will consent to certain ameliorations in the peace treaty with the object of giving to it a character more in conformity with the conditions of a just and durable peace, and that on the other hand the position of Germany and the nations not forming LOS ANGELES, California-Street part of the entente, in so far as their

But certainly, after its appeal to l'ollowing is the new wage scale on keenly criticized move that the Social-honored. train service, flat rate through- the varnings of our representatives in flag on the warships as a sign o

sition in British Engineers' So- and increased production.

Party Is Declared to Watch for Opportunity and to Part Party Is Declared to Watch for the revolution for the baseline of the b lutions or Launch Manifestos courage and subsidize the enterprises tribute our tracts, our leaflets, our on Each Convenient Occasion of the reactionaries of Finance the thousands. In every circumstance fleet operates in the Black Sea, and if self the accomplice of their assassins. an expeditionary corps, disembarked Le Cemps Speaks Out at Odessa, has been unable to maintain its position there, nevertheless the fact remains that at various points, In its way it is probably the most re-Russian territory, without any dec- markable manifesto that has ever been laration of war, has been invaded by the entente forces. The new Holy Alliance subjects Russia and Hungary in he full flood of the doubt and Labor Board," said Mr. Walsh. to the most vigorous blockade. Mil- anxiety of the strikes, it made the was the fundamental on which the and economic conditions had conlions and millions of human beings, people of Paris and the country give a board operated, and it did more than spired to tempt the workers to seek old men, women, and children, are thus condemned by the odious system of the 'cordon sanitaire,' to misery, hunger, enfeeblement, and slow agony. They have committed no other crime seemed at every hour. Le Temps and turbances.

> stitute itself for capitalist anarchy. International Socialism "The entente does not pardon the proletariats of Russia and Hungary for having tried to break their chains had equally fought against the enemy and to institute the new order which, for three-quarters of a century, has socialism. It knows that their triumph would sound the knell of capitalist privileges. Victorious in Russia and Hungary, socialism would extend its conquests over the whole of to give to the Labor agitation is all the Europe. Our governments, whose imperial designs are now unmasked, fear nothing so much as that collapse of a social order which, put out of date ganized forces of the 'proletariat' to by the war, by the ruin of all counexercise pressure on the entente gov- tries, has rendered its fall everywhere certain and soon. That is why, six months after the conclusion of the armistice, when the security of our frontiers is assured, the state of siege was desired to raise them against their which does not recognize that every ism and the burden on national reis maintained, demobilization stopped, and the war revived for class and caste interests, notwithstanding our desire and our need for peace.

"By a scandalous aberration, here is France-the France that in 1793 found herself at grips with a coalition of absolutisms desperate for her ruintoday at the head of a coalition of the same kind, forgetting all at once her revolutionary past and the treasonable conspiracies of tzarism itself. The Socialist Party appeals to the French people not to allow the Labor revolutions to be crushed. If they were crushed-at the price of a renewal of of reaction would sweep away our

the that it is always difficult to months, 43 cents; second year, 44 policy and particularly with regard to will you permit this crime to be accents; third year, 45 cents; after third Russia, embracing as it does certain complished without a leap to revol;? third year, 491/2 cents. Freight and daily campaigns of our newspapers, force them, and in hoisting the red out motormen and conductors, 53 the Chamber, the French Govern- test. That is not enough. It is to cents per hour; brakemen and switch- ment," this manifesto begins, "con- action that the Socialist Party calls avor in the eyes of the British work- men. 48 cents; trolleymen, 43 cents; tinues with its allies to make war you today. In England the 'triple As stated in these columns vard foreman, 53 cents. The new rate against the working class revolutions, alliance of Labor threatens to susany attempt to build an oron the Los Angeles railway will be the For two years, and more particularly
in mediate, withdrawal, of Particularly same as the city rate on the Pacific since the armistice, our soldiers, our immediate withdrawal of British sailors, and our money have been em- troops from Russia. The Italian So-Although both companies maintain ployed in this enterprise of reaction. cialist Party proposes action in com-To crush the proletariat of Russia and mon with our three proletariats. The made a collective demand for a wage Hungary, our leaders Mave joined French working class prepares itself forces with the rebellious adventur- for it. It is not a matter of an empty

ers of decayed regimes. They support threat. To save the revolutions of WAGES ADJUSTED with our money Chaplin at Archangel. Russia and Hungary, and with them with our money Chaplin at Archangel, Russia and Hungary, and with them Denikin in the Kouban, and Koltchak your own possibilities of liberation in Siberia, all of them escaped from working and Socialist comrades, are tzarism and who, at the head of bands you ready to answer to the appeal of of mercenaries and assisted entirely your class organizations? Against the old overturned regime. They en- tiply your efforts of propaganda, disof the reactionaries of Finland, Es- newspapers. Attend our meetings by workingmen's Labor republics. They make the popular protest understood furnish men, war matériel, munitions, People of France, you who were aland gold by the million. French ways at the point in revolutionary troops and allied contingents are combat, you may still save the Labor maintained at Archangel. The Eng- revolutions, and at the same time aslish fleet bombards the Russian sure your own salvation. Do not by men a living wage must acknowledge In his opening address to the Intercoast from the Baltic. The French your silence and inaction make your-

than that of living in countries where the other journals, having no sym- wage system, that fundamental must revival was possible when society gave pathy with the new movement, rose to be carefully observed, or we shall producers the full fruits of their labor protest at once. They said that the go from one labor disturbance to ant and assured the social and economic tone of this manifesto did not permit other. The progress that the government of the people. Passing of any doubt as to the intentions of men't made during the war in collectthe directors of the International. The ing information and statistics has from this question he urged the immelea'ng newspaper just mentioned said made it possible, in my opinion, to diate convocation of a League of Nathat they had a right to ask by what operate all industries on the basis tions' council as a body which could means the revolutionaries intended to that wages for what we are pleased accomplish their plan and to raise to term common labor ought to be admit Germany, Russia, and Hungary the organized proletariat of France, automatically adjusted from time to to the league, holding that without England, and Italy against their re- time to the cost of living. sponsible governments. Were the nagrievous sacrifices for victory to per- which averaged 171/2 cents an hour tlement, Mr. Henderson spoke of mit Socialist internationalism to rescue bolshevism, which was and still workers of France should not be the deprivation of their workers. dupes of such tactics; they ought not that characterizes our race," said Le to a life in reasonable comfort and standing armies and conscription. Temps, "they will take account of the health. Whatever that may be, the fact that it is against their own in- industry must now pay; unless it can claimed that Labor was divided recrime, responsible for every disaster, that they will save from the necessary expiation.'

CANDIDACY IS ANNOUNCED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Automatic System Advocated by Arthur Henderson in Lucerne Frank P. Walsh - Private Employer Who Cannot Pay Must Turn Over to State;

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts - Industries which cannot pay their worktional War Labor Board.

anything else to keep America's place realization of the true nature of the only country where production was from a policy of "direct action." crisis before them, developing as it not for one day halted by Labor dis- Referring to the call for increased

"The shock of our advance in wages not be obtained from the league.

conduct the operation."

CHICAGO CARS RUNNING

from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts-Robert J. cars, both elevated and surface lines, tures. Russia needed all the help sanguinary sacrifices-the emptiness Bottomly of Boston has announced are running again, and hearings will possible, he declared, but while she his candidacy for the Republican nom- be opened today by the State Public remained a outlaw from the commonination for Attorney-General of the Utilities Commission to determine wealth of nations such help would is a graduate of Amherst College and wages, the surface lines shall be He concluded by urging that steps Monitor, the most impressive and most erties in peril, the Republic dis. of Boston University Law School, and granted a 7-cent fare, with one cent should be taken to ascertain how far has practiced law in Boston for 10 for transfers, and the elevated lines the Russian Soviet Government was years. He has been active in the Good granted an 8-cent fare. The present prepared to modify its present atti-Government Association and was for fares are 5 cents, with free transfers, tude and abandon some of its present andidate, however, is careful three months, 41 cents; next fine people upon the question of foreign that it is always difficult to months, 42 cents; second year, 44 policy and particularly with regard to the elevated.

"Workers and peasants of France, a year secretary of the Boston City on the surface lines, and 6 cents on methods so that diplomatic relations the elevated."

LABOR'S VIEWS ON TO COST OF LIVING THE SOVIET'S RULE

Socialist Conference Claims a Division of Opinion on Virtues of That Government

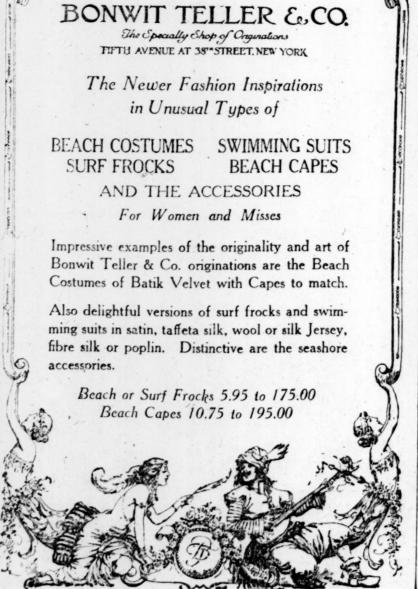
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LUCERNE Switzerland (Sunday)their inability to do so and give over national Labor and Socialist Confertheir field to the State, in the opinion ence, on Saturday, Mr. Arthur Henof Frank P. Walsh, formerly chairman derson described the world situation That, at all events, is plain enough. of the Industrial Relations Commis- as one of unparalleled complexity and sion, and more recently of the Na- difficulty. Masses of producers, he "The declaration for the minimum said, were profoundly stirred by the issued by the Socialist Party. Issued wage was the foundation of the War thought of what they might achieve by "It revolutionary methods, and political little start, brought them to a better during the war, when this was the more effective and expeditious results

> "As long as we have the present production, he held that an industrial these countries fruitful results could

tions which had consented to such of labor from a pre-war minimum. In connection with the peace setfor ordinary workingmen to 65 cents rious economic injustices, veiled anan hour, the approximate irreducible nexations, indemnities masked as repremained a political instrument in the minimum of today, was severe, to the arations, denials of the right of selfhands of the Germans, against the minds of exploiting and reactionary determination, frustrations of legitvictorious democracies of the West? employers who had become accus- imate colonial aims and vicious one-In that lay the whole question. The tomed to profit from the suffering and sided military arrangements," which, he said, failed altogether to meet the "The war has taught the lesson demands of organized democracy for to accede to suggestions by which it that no industry is fit to survive deliverance from the curse of militarown country. "With the good sense man in it is entitled by his own effort sources involved by armaments, Turning to Russia, Mr. Henderson

terest, against themselves, that it is do so, and its production is necessary garding the virtues of the Soviet Govdesired to exploit their claims, and to any legitimate need of society, then ernment but was agreed on the reacthat if they abandon themselves to the the private owner must acknowledge tionary tendencies of armed interventragic adventure to which they are his inability to render the called-for tion in Russia's internal affairs. He invited, it is Germany, guilty of every service to society and the State must charged Admiral Koltchak with establishing a military dictatorship by methods as ruthless as those by which others sought to establish a prole-Special to The Christian Science Monitor tarian dictatorship and said that the government should withdraw, all sup-CHICAGO, Illinois-Chicago's street port from such reactionary adven-





ORGANIZED LABOR

larger and larger in their supply and demand. nificance almost daily. It is

pain's New Labor World

Unpromising as seemed the circumtances, the hour is producing the men Nationalization of Industries this new Labor world of Spain as

tread in the near future.

of Gompers of the United States, exercise and the effect of its force." t and set about its gradual any reasonable experiment. Ision from Spain, this great work begun by the legendary Pelayo, ing of a Spanish male Joan of at Covadonga, which is now a al shrine of Spain. Few Spandeclared, are at work today words and acts are destined to for so much in the destinies of ntry as those of Llaneza.

ment, first put forward by the Hwa Hui. overs and workmen, with almost rate, as it seems, is the one and only reaction. vay of avoiding some terrible upheav-Christian Science Monitor. Man-

Risks of Unprogressiveness

them are being developed at such sk of being annihilated. In the same capitalists or proletarians. y any society or organization that njustices which, in its progress, pevitable and perhaps necessary

By special correspondent of The Christian ship.

Science Monitor

Lo

toes on to remark upon the

o take part in such a concress, returned to their owners.

almost complete certainty, as to the NAVAL FUTURE were held, and as to its satisfying the PROBLEM IN SPAIN aspirations of the working classes.

Labor as Merchandise

"In some irregular manner the late Proposal for Industrial Parlia- government seemed disposed to reply, ment Said to Be Considered by orders in the Gaceta, to such Labor demands as the eight hours' day, the Too Idealistic-Manuel Llan- minimum wage, provision for old age, certainty of employment and so forth, e23-5 Opinion of the Scheme and although such a proceeding, from the importance of which I do not wish to detract, makes a show of being very "By The Christian Science Monitor special valuable, it is only relative so far as the working classes are concerned, IADRID. Spain-With Labor in because, apart from feeling themi just beginning for the first time selves wounded in their dignity, they e the potentialities of its po- see that their well-being cannot be strength and to set about their enhanced while the forces of Labor nization, some new personalities are regarded as a form of merchanming up here and there and dise and are subjected to the law of monwealth Navy, Australia enters

"The waste of the hours and labor ow feature of the Spanish social of the day is a human question. Inpolitical scheme of things. Apart crease in wages, provision for old age, e cultural and higher side, the certainty of employment, are not soluclass of persons who have stood tions by which the social problem may ninently in Spanish public life be settled. Such concessions will only to, are the more professional have the effect of bringing about an icians who, with the inevitable increase to the capitalist in the cost iality, have dabbled with the new of this commodity of Labor power, and economic questions that which, as a consequence, will bring Fisen in recent times, and made about the increased value and cost of y little progress with them in any things in general. The workman will r respect than the utterance of in- earn \$100 instead of \$50; but all the The Andalusian same he will continue to be exploited, trarian laborers and the Asturian enduring hunger, living in misery, and ers, seeking for a remedy of their the shortened day will have no effect vances and the advancement of because the door of overtime, excess r state, are tired of their sophis- hours, will always remain open to the tries and their mere political formulæ. capitalist, and for the sake of the extra wages the workman must necessarily acquiesce."

"Well then," Manuel Llaneza asks, t has done elsewhere, and interesting "would the government go forward and forceful personalities are pressing with frankness and good faith to the "would the government go forward tenance of its own fleet. calling of a congress, intended to deal One of these, the most striking in with, and bring about a solution to the great fundamental problems, which etary of the Asturian Miners Syn- are the nationalization of the great ate, the most important of all the instruments of Labor like the mines, miners' organizations, one the raflways, and maritime transport, it has 20,000 workmen to its sup- with participation of syndicated work-He himself has labored in men in the administration and organiturias all his life, and, a physically zation of Labor, to the decentralization erful and fine-looking man, they of the great landed properties, delivsay he is like a spontaneous creation ering them to municipalities, or the m the Asturian soil. But he has a organizations of country workmen, en mentality that is rare among and to obligatory work? If the conople, and a very acute percep- gress of which we have been speaking of the path of progress along should deliberate on these problems, h Spain and all belonging to it and if its resolutions should have an executive character, it is beyond doubt As a Labor leader he is a wonderful that it would be effective, and perhaps very fortunate discovery for all the working classes might come to the whom he now exerts his ef- conclusion that in normality and peace He has a remarkable aptitude they might achieve their aims. ganization, and a keen wit in if this congress of workmen and emwhich must soon place him sive object of calming tempests it will manence, this Anglo-Celtic Empire of Empire number approximately 1,500,- from Socialists and pacificists, on the tegy at times of dispute and ployers is convoked with the excluthe international level of such be a failure, and the working class, aux and Merrheim of France, with all its confidence vanished, will le and Henderson of England, have nothing left to think of but the

id of him that he is a Pelayo Mr. Llaneza is no optimist upon w Covadonga, the reference be- compromises of any kind between the occasion in the dark ages Capital and Labor; but on the other lieve that financial conditions compel sire an American mandatory. leader arose to repel the Moor- hand he is willing to give a trial to us to surrender proper attention to

STATUS OF NATIVES IN DUTCH INDIES

By The Christian Science Monitor special

THE HAGUE. Holland-An interesting debate on the position of the nathe delicate and anxious state in tive in the Dutch East Indies took e Spanish Labor world exists place at Amsterdam under the ausay, that question of the industrial pices of the Chinese society, Chung land should draw more closely to-

Mr. Sneevliet, an active Socialist propagandist who gave much trouble owers for the arrangement and in the colonies, said those who witsettlement of all industrial ques- nessed the abuses introduced in the and such economic problems as East by western capitalism felt imalmost exclusively concerned with pelled to propagate socialism among relations between capital and the natives, although objections had abor, constantly haunts the thoughts been raised to the transferring of the Greatest Lesson of the War men, even though there is a fre- western political struggle to the East. nt disposition to regard it as too He called the People's Council a monealistic and impracticable and as strous product, a bogus Parliament g too much trust in the sincerity which, under the guise of autonomy. nd altruism of classes. Here at any strengthened the western depots and

Mr. Soerya Ningrat said he regarded in the near future by which the socialism as the only means of freeing nort and drastic solution to the an oppressed people. He realized, thy problem may be sought. Some however, that thus far in his country ninions of high authorities upon this the struggle had been a national one ion have already been quoted in against the western imperialists. It was a mistake of Mr. Sneevliet and his "Problems of such great magnitude tives without any preparation. The re put forward in the world today," fact that all tropical countries were ays Llaneza, "and events that spring under the sway of Europe proved that the chief action of the colored race and declared that a second-class navy giddy speed, that the individual of must be nationalistic. The class strugfrow and slow conception, who al- gle would come afterward. Moreover, ws his thoughts to tarry, runs the among the Javanese there were no

It would be easy enough to cause a ds still or simply delays the for- revolution in the Dutch Indies, but, ation of a new criterion adapted to even after a revolution, the natives nt realities, risks being wiped would have to be ruled by foreigners, and every government that wishes and that was exactly what they did ain by violence laws and prin- not want. Socialism would only be s based and so far upheld by possible in the Dutch Indies when the will by such action and conduct, natives had become absolutely indeat which precipitates the devel- pendent, but, if this ideal were to be a thought was dangerous. It was not of that force, created through achieved, there must be no discord.

ROTTERDAM, Holland-The United at the Romanones Government States Dutch Ship Mission, which has ad it in mind to post in the been created for the purpose of rein the manner of the royal de- delivering the Dutch ships that were I those responses to urgent de- seized in the United States port duror which the working classes ing March and April, 1918, is comn fighting for so many years, posed of Capt. W. C. Cole, United of Australia's people as few men have

America must bear her share of the had also desired to bring about States Navy, senior member; Comess of employers and workmen mander C. W. Densmore, United States over by the government, Navy, and Commander E. P. Mason, s some believed, would be able United States Naval Reserve Force, fuce a satisfactory solution to representing the United States Navy; social problems pressing for- Maj. H. A. Sheerin, United States

Unite in Naval Action With New Zealand and Possibly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office turn home of the battle-cruiser Australia, and other units of the Comupon a new naval phase of intense importance.

It is impossible to forecast accurately what Lord Jellicoe will advise, but it may be conjectured that Austhat the Peace Conference, with the bitter dispute between Japan and Aus- as follows: tralia in regard to the racial amendprobably an Australian naval proful battle-cruisers with a number of American mandatory. submarines and torpedo craft, as well is guesswork.

Covenant and British Navy

the full sense of responsibility I say this matter can take no risk whatever. The League of Nations may succeed, or it may prove a beautiful dream, transient and unsubstantial. The British Nation, however, cannot afford to wake up from such a dream, having through its generous help and trust lost the supremacy of the sea. This is a loosely joined Empire, and a scatpleasant visions, let it do so, but let it be ready weaponed for the awakening, League of Nations is functioning and welcome an American mandatory. as its resources and the determination of Turkey. They regard America as interrupters, he at length contrived to our naval requirements and ambi-

tions. declared that Australia and New Zea- exercise of their religion. gether in matters of naval defense, Turkey would introduce American the platform by the American Ambasand said that when Lord Jellicoe methods reached New Zealand he would be people the self-respect that conduces sadors of Spain, Greece, Russia, and able to say that there was a distinct to peaceful relations. feeling in the Commonwealth in favor of cooperation for mutual defense and divided up by the use of different lan-

Lord Jellicoe, who was cheered, means of communication. made an impressive speech. To many of those who heard him the keynote over all of the Turkish Empire (with of his address was the solemn declara- the possible exception of Mesopotamia that one must be prepared for the the same coinage, the same railway next war-"Things come suddenly," system, and the same customhouse he said.

Raplying to references to his mission. Lord Jellicoe assured the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir William Irvine, advise the Commonwealth Government he would speak perfectly frankly, he had been asked to do. He heartily indorsed Mr. Watt's speech, was of no use; meaning that what there was must be the best. Nothing was of any use, however, without a fine fighting spirit. Lord Jellicoe warned members of the navy league not to be led away by the specialist. such as the enthusiastic airman or submarine officer. It had been a great temptation, he said, to think that the submarine was going to wipe out the battleship of the future, but such omy as the possible disappearance a oduce tragedles and cause sor- RETURNING SHIPS TO HOLLAND hundred years hence of the capital

Lord Jellicoe may be about to call sacrifices on an undreamed of scalethe fact of his selection is in itself. guarantee that his mission is not trifling one. But this at least may America.

ATTEMPT TO SEIZE SHIP

been received at Rotterdam, from an Geddes gave a very optimistic view of these times. The Asturian Army, representing the United officer of an American cargo ship, of the future employment in Great Brit-were asked if they would take States. Army, and 'Capt. Inman' an attempt by the German Bolsheviki ain at a recent luncheon given by the uch a congress, and if they Sealby, representing the United States to seize his ship while it was at Em- British Imperial Chamber of Comthat the work it would ac. Shipping Board. Prof. George Grafton den, Germany, on May 30. The crews merce, when he announced that 2,750, might be effective.

Wilson, professor of international law of the government mine-sweepers, in 000 men had been demobilized since as the first point is con- at Harvard University, is with the an effort to aid the Bolsheviki, placed the armistice and nearly all had been d'Llaneza proceeds, 'I think it mission, acting as legal advisor, the mine-sweepers abreast to block absorbed into industry. The number the the duty of the Asturian There are about 80 Dutch ships to be the harbor, so that the cargo ship, of those demobilized men who were These which they wanted to seize, could not still unemployed, Sir Auckland gave the working classes would have been used as cargo boats and leave the port. The government finally as 400,000, and he added that the numnothing by doing so. But with transports, some operating under the succeeded in getting this ship out of her of unemployed men who had not to the second coint it is differ. United States Navy, and some under the harbor. On the previous evening, served in the army was also rapidly I have my doubts amounting to the United States Shipping Board. Lafter the foodstuff cargo from this shrinking.

ship had been placed in storage houses ashore, the Bolsheviki endeavored unsuccessfully to obtain possession of it. OF AUSTRALIA Successfully to obtain possession of it. deal of shooting between the Bolshe viki and the government forces, and damage was done to buildings in the Country, It Is Conjectured, May center of the city by the Bolsheviki. The government forces finally succeeded in getting affairs in hand.

With Canada in the Pacific FOURTEEN REASONS FOR MANDATORY

Near East Would Welcome America in This Capacity

tralia and New Zealand will unite in are enumerated for an American conduct throughout the country. naval action, possibly with Canadian mandatory being exercised over Tur-

"I. Peace in the Near East cannot ment, has made the question of naval be brought about by force, but must defense more vital than before. Most come from within. All the people of And the bearing of the audience was is, I believe in the interests of this peace. gram will include eight or 10 power- the Near East would welcome an

"II. The Muhammadans predomias fast light cruisers. This, however, nate in the Turkish Empire, numbering from 14,000,000 to 15,000,000, ac-Recent speeches made at a dinner cording to varying estimates. The listener, and its freely expressed opingiven by the Victorian branch of the Turks naturally wish their governion left no doubt as to the variety of is our motive, no narrow motive to Navy League show the importance ment to remain in power. Should this its component elements, and, at the us inside, but a great common motive which Australia attaches to the main- not be allowed by the allied powers, same time, conveyed the general im- of world peace. I don't believe that mandatory. The Turks highly respect Mr. W. A. Watt, the Acting Prime but they prefer an American manda-Minister, raised the question of the tory for two reasons. They think that effect of the covenant of the League of England would never resign a manda-Nations on the British Navy. "With tory once undertaken, but that Amerthe ground that they are more democratic.

man Greeks would prefer to live ment under a Greek government, but if the awakening comes. Until the that is impossible, they would warmly ours must continue the only form of 000. Whatever arrangements may be one hand, and adherents of the old insurance that is worth anything to it made to give them their rights in an order, on the other, which culminated -a powerful and vigorous navy. Aus- independent Armenia, there will al- in an outburst of mingled cheers and tralia's duty is to guard itself so far ways be many Armenians in all parts hisses when, after some difficulty with

Separation of Church and State

Continuing. Mr. Watt declared that ment separate politics and religion. at this point rose in one of the upper Australia had grown up and did not intend any more being a naval mendi- of the greatest causes of discord and as a traitor, brought down upon him cant within the Empire. Australia hatred in the Near East. The removal the wrath of all his neighbors, women could best show its resolute patriot- of political control from all religious as well as men, and the whole house ism and share cooperatively the bur- organizations would tend to promote cheered on the work of his ejection dens of Empire by doing its utmost peaceful relations between the differ- and refused to settle down again until to increase its own naval unit ac- ent nationalities, while at the same he had disappeared from the scene. It cording to the best advice that the time both Muhammadans and Chris- was noticeable that from that moment British authorities could give. He tians would be protected in the free interruptions practically ceased in all

of education

"VII. The people of Turkey are An American mandatory guages. would emphasize the English language, and introduce a common

"VIII. An American mandatory tion that the greatest lesson of the and southern Palestine, where Arabs war, from the naval point of view, was and Jews predominate), would insure regulations for the whole Empire.

Advantages of Mandatory

"IX. Under an American mandatory followers to work for the introduction of the class struggle amongst the nadevelopment. There would be a free, open-minded, and impartial adjustment of the claims for all, and justice for the individual citizen would be

possible. "X. Modern methods of agriculture would make a veritable paradise of Asia Minor, where the rich soil has seldom been more than scratched and the fields and forests have not changed in appearance since Xenophon's descriptions in his 'Anabasis.

"XI. Asia Minor is rich in mines and seaports. American methods of commerce would make it a great com mercial center.

"XII. Under an American mandatory the Dardanelles would be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations. "XIII. Close commercial relations between America and Turkey would upon Australia and New Zealand for enable Turkey to develop her own wealth and profit from American exports, while the valuable imports from Turkey would be a source of profit in

burden in the new order of things."

SIR A. GEDDES ON EMPLOYMENT

Monitor | Special to The Christian Science ROTTERDAM, Holland-News has LONDON, England - Sir Auckland

BRITISH LEADERS ON Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord Glen- an increase also of moral strength, the conner, Sir Frederick Pollock, Mr. A. very increase of power which they ac-LEAGUE OF NATIONS others, said that, now that the allied

Under Chairmanship of Viscount Grey to Start Educative been done by the governments. Campaign of League Union No Narrow National Motive

MELBOURNE, Victoria—With the associated with the rest of Europe, arrival of Lord Jellicoe and the re- Authority on Turkish Affairs eminence and authority of the speak- and even the whole of Europe Shows Why the People of the of the large gathering behind them on Nations effective without the support. audience itself was a very notable other great nations on the other side the peoples effective."

feature of the meeting recently held of the Atlantic. We cannot influence "But to overcome the control of the meeting recently held of the Atlantic. Special to The Christian Science Monitor the educative campaign which the ilar impulse and influence will spon-PARIS, France-Fourteen reasons League of Nations Union was about to taneously move the people of other

> being the almost unbroken line of a narrow national motive." American soldiers in the upper boxes. throughout one of keen and critical country, and in supporting it we are interest in the subject, rather than of supporting the national interests of hand, or blind opposition on the other. interest to us as it is of national in-It was, in short, an audience by no terest to all the other nations of the means content with the rôle of passive world. Let our support be strong and they would welcome an American pression that, whatever the angle of any smaller motive would have drawn prominent commercial men, has been its point of view, the League of Na- together such an audience or combined the just methods of British control, tions is a live, and not a merely aca-

demic issue to the British public. In these circumstances it was in- People Can Give It Life teresting to note that both Lord Grey and Lord Robert Cecil received a great ica having taught the people how to ovation, the audience rising in each this," declared Mr. Watt, "that we in leaves, would retire and case to its feet and applauding without leave them their independence. They interruption for several minutes bealso prefer Americans to deal with, on fore either could gain a hearing. Again, President Wilson's name was never mentioned without evoking "III. The Greeks residing in the cheers, and the emphasis laid by every Turkish Empire number about 2,000,- speaker upon the importance of the 000. They are citizens of the Turkish league being the product and the Empire, and are called Ottoman affair of the peoples themselves and Greeks, unless they as individuals not merely of their governments intered one, and if it likes to indulge in possess Greek citizenship. The Otto- variably received general indorse-

Crossfire of Interjections

For the rest, Lord Robert had to "IV. The Armenians in the Turkish speak amid a crossfire of interjections of its people will permit. I do not be- their friend, and would naturally de- give utterance to his frank opinion that Germany, "not less than Russia," should be admitted into the league as soon as possible. This proved to be "V. American methods of govern- the climax, however, for a man who quarters.

Lord Grey, who was supported on sador and Mrs. Davis, and the Ambas Denmark, Admiral Sir David Beatty,

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H. Illingworth, M. P., and many quire will work to their destruction

"It is true," he said, "that the peo-League of Nations effective by them-Special to The Christian Science Monitor selves. They can only do it by being the League of Nations which shall ers, and the distinguished character by itself cannot make a League of the platform, the attitude of the great the sympathy, and the cooperation of at the Albert Hall, with Viscount Grey the action of the peoples of other na- to disputes between nations the peoof Falloden in the chair, to inaugurate tions, What we trust to is that a simnations as those moving us here. But Although the chief speaker of the let us do our part. Let us make it evening has since been heard to lament clear that from this country-from the cooperation in the Pacific. There is a key by an authority on Turkish af- that it was "too respectable," the meet- public opinion of this country-there feeling in some quarters in Australia fairs here. These reasons are given ing unmistakably included representatis a strong, clear, resolute support of tives of practically every class and the principle of the League of Nations. party, not its least interesting feature and that that support arises not from

"It is true that a League of Nations unreasoning enthusiasm on the one this country. But it is only a national here this evening.

The covenant drawn up in Paris, Lord Grey went on to admit, has its critics, but he urged these, while setting themselves, if they choose, to see that it is improved in future years, soldier, being chairman of the New not to interfere with the very process, and to "work to make the thing live represents the commercial interests to begin with." "The thing is there," of New South Wales and Queensland he said, "the machinery, the organiza- on the council of the Commonwealth tion in the covenant; the governments have given it form; it is the people, and the people alone, who can give it life." To those, he went on, who are wholly favorable but somewhat fainthearted, and who think that the league By special correspondent of The Christian is an ideal that cannot be made prace. is an ideal that cannot be made practical, he would say just this: Has be with the increase of power in men listen.

"That is the point," he said.

governments had given form to what who fought most bravely in this war was still only an aspiration a year have fought, among other objects, ago, it was the turn of the people to that they might not have to fight again Great Meeting Is Held in London show their intention and determina- - to prevent future wars. The same tion to make the league a reality by causes are operating already that have giving support to the work which had brought about wars in the past. You can see them in the news in the papers every day; the same jealousies, rivalries, suspicion, imputations, motives, between nations-all these are at work ple of this country cannot make the again. The war has not killed them. What we want is an organization like enable the people who have fought to prevent war, who wish that disputes in future shall be settled without war-an organization which shall make that wish and determination of

"But to overcome the old tendencies ples of the nations must be greater than the mean and small forces which are at work to keep them apart. Our people and the people who have been comrades with us in war have been great in war; they must be great in peace as well. It is an old saying that it is easier to be great in adversity than to be great in success. We have been great in adversity; we must be great also in victory. We have been great in war; we must be great in

NEW COMMISSIONER TO UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office SYDNEY, New South Wales-Mr.

Mark Sheldon, one of Australia's most appointed Commonwealth commisso many on the platform as we have sioner in New York, to fill the position from which Mr. H. Y. Braddon is retiring.

The new commissioner, who will leave almost immediately for the United States, is a man of wide experience and has taken a keen interest in the welfare of the returned South Wales repatriation board. He of New South Wales and Queensland Bureau of Commerce and Industry, and is vice-president of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce.

*IRISH-SPEAKING DISTRICTS"

DUBLIN, Ireland-Irish language it not been fighting for the ideal that enthusiasts in Dublin have started the has won the war? If we fought for an idea of "Irish speaking districts." All ideal during the war, cannot we work lovers of Irish are invited to meet at for the ideal after the war? The war, some place which becomes for the he added, is admittedly without space of a couple of hours a little Irishparallel in human history. A future speaking district. There you join war, with all the inventions of modern some group of the party and talk science, would be vastly more terrible Irish, or, if you do not feel equal to than this war has been. Unless there that, you just stand around and

The William source

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on all purchases admissible to the mails to all parts of the world to which the 12c-a-pound rate appliesand that means practically all civilized countries.

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Whatever your clothing needs may be. communicate with The White House Shopping Service - a staff of experienced shoppers whose sole duty is to fill the merchandise needs of out-of-town patrons.

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, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

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ATTITUDE TAKEN BY to the enactment of the Rowlatt acts, as fit and proper persons to be in-

ates Will Not Be Able to good deal of reason will be infused. Hold Out Against Extremists Extremists and Moderates

crty which was supposed to be ready with extraordinary industry, in ecstasies over this scheme of Every one thought that Montagu's work was complete, nat with a cut-and-dried scheme and ready-made party he had only to s measure through the Houses Parliament to complete the work

then came the unpleasant lowlatt acts. We have had in India me years past the prevalence of ical crimes in certain provinces. be government has never been able get these crimes under control by use of the ordinary law of the When war broke out and the ense of India Act was enacted, it is found from experience that by dication of the provisions of at act these anarchical crimes could trolled far more satisfactorily, therefore after the conclusion of armistice, when the end of the r was in sight, the government of ndia decided to enact the provisions the Defense of India Act in a modied form in order to deal with anal crimes. The measure was only o deal with anarchical crimes. It vas, only to be introduced into the vaus provinces by notification by the vernment of India, if it was found JOINT COUNCILS' cessary to do so.

ial Legislative Council.

of them have been Extremist partment. ders in their time, others have been he Moderates can be relied on to invited to appoint a joint drafting comohn Stuart Mill, or Macaulay, or determine the trade union representa-Burke, or somehody else. On the tion on the proposed departmental whole, John Stuart Mill has been their joint council.

[avorite. They now find it rather inhas said, "A people must be consid- prepared by the drafting committee it ered unfit for more than a limited will be referred to the department and qualified freedom who will not and to the trade unions concerned, and f evil doers." That is precisely what of the council will be held. It will be government in maintaining law scheme

Followers of President Wilson

ple of self-determination. We have been set up. not know how long they will be able to continue to follow Wilson's self-determination or the other 13 oints. The point for the British pub-c to decide before the Indian reforms e actually completed and brought By special correspondent of The Christian to operation is as to whom the ower, now vested in the British Govre, either in part or in whole. Be-

dy of these various occurrences in The advance income tax paid by this India, to decide as to whether any Hollander amounted to 270,000 marks.

calze the Moderates, who are opposed 5 marks in Germany.

MODERATES IN INDIA vested with the responsibility of governing India. These things were posselves had their origin in the 'faith' Famous Non-Brahmin Leader of that was in the Viceroy and the Sec-Madras Believes the Moder-actual carrying out of these reforms

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"It is necessary to bear in mind that the politically minded classes in al to The Christian Science Monitor India are almost to a man inclined to LONDON, England -"Mr. Montagu, demand complete home rule at the one with Lord Chelmsford, achieved present moment, and that the day remarkable political triumph when when Extremist and Moderate will amouflaged Mr. Curtis' diarchical shake hands and decide to take the bit between the teeth and forge ahead and presented it to an aston- is not very distant, and the details d world as a scheme for political of the 'Mont-Ford' scheme offer the struction in India," writes the very best help for forcing the pace.

as non-Brahmin leader of Ma-Already experienced administrators in br. Nair, in a special article to India have begun to realize that in an he Christian Science Monitor. "Still election under the 'Mont-Ford' scheme the work lay before him, for he the Moderates would be nowhere, and manufacture in India a political if the few Moderates who succeeded in getting elected are to be promoted this political scheme. When to the position of ministers under the Mont-Ford' scheme first came out scheme, such ministers would have to re was nobody in India who had a do their work entirely under the conword to say about it. In a few trol of the Extremist majority in the council. Mr. Montagu may believe that he is handing over the new red succeed in manufacturing a po- forms to be worked by the Moderate cal party in India, which, though Party of his own creation, but it will be seen that that party will not be ms, at all events consented to able to hold its own for even six months against the Extremists, out of whom the Moderates were temporarily evolved.

"It may be as well to repeat that the first agitation against the Defense of India Act, which has now been re-enacted as the Rowlatt Acts, began in an endeavor to set free Mr. Mahomed Ali and his brother from internment. In that agitation almost every Extremist and Moderate leader in India took part. It was that agitation that led to the appointment of the committee with Mr. Justice Rowlatt as president, which in its turn produced the Rowlatt report on which the Rowlatt acts are based, and now comes the news from India that the government is in possession of evidence to prove that Mahomed Ali and is brother were in actual communication with the Amir of Afghanistan, and were thus in a way parties to the Afghan trouble. A study of these facts will gi a the British public some idea of where they are likely to get if the Montagu Moderates in India are taken at their face value."

DRAFT CONSTITUTIONS

With all these precautionary meas- | Special to The Christian Science Monitor s, and even after the decision that LONDON, England-The provisional new act was to be enforced only committee appointed in February last three years, the Moderates rose in to draft constitutions under the Whit-It against the Rowlatt bills. The ley Report for departmental joint nt agitation that was started and councils, trade joint councils, and on for some time after the in- local committees for government inion of these bills into the Im- dustrial establishments have now isal Legislative Council was mainly sued their report. These draft conarried on by the Extremists. The stitutions, says The Labor Gazette, are tagu Moderates only blessed the based on the general requirements of ation and opposed the bills in the all the government departments and the trade unions concerned, and will the present moment there are therefore require to be adapted to the Moderate leaders in London; particular requirements of each de-

For this purpose joint conferences ess politicians, but whatever they are being convened for each governay have been in the past they are ment department, consisting of offiow in London with the declared ob- cial representatives of the department getting the Rowlatt acts re- and of the trade unions having mem-In these circumstances we bers in its industrial establishments ave our own doubts as to whether Each of these conferences will be ed mittee, and it will be the duty of this cal bodies in India. Our friends committee to make any necessary ne Moderates are ideal political the- amendments in the constitution as at sts; they have always been quoting present drafted, and in particular to

invenient to follow him because he partmental joint council has been rate actively with the law and if it is approved the representatives ablic authorities in the repression will be appointed and the first meeting e Moderates are failing to do now, the duty of the departmental joint ney are anxious to secure responsi- council to see that arrangements are government for India, but will not made for the setting up of local maperate with the existing responsi- chinery of the kind proposed by the

The formation of the trade joint councils, which will cover a number of government departments concerned They have now changed their in any particular trade or group of rse and are followers of President trades, must necessarily be left over on of the United States and his until the departmental joint councils

GERMAN EXACTIONS AGAINST HOLLANDER

Science Monito

ROTTERDAM, Holland-Much light ernment, is to be transferred in fure being quite sure on that one point prevail in Germany by the story reamount of academic discussion on lated by a prominent Hollander upon onsible government, gradual de- the occasion of his recent return from nent of responsibility, and so on, that country. His wife is a German, will be relevant to the subject under and he has considerable interests in Germany, where he remained during There have been several publication. Wishing to return to Hols of late which deal with the con- land, he was not permitted by the ition of the educated people in India: Government to do so until he had paid everal acts in a political drama have five years' advance income tax, as a also been enacted in India within security that he would return, calcuit years, and it ought to be pos- lated on the average yearly income ble for the British public, by a close tax paid during the past five years.

on of the people of India could Shoes, he says, are very dear in t the present time be intrusted with Germany, a pair that he bought for ower and responsibility to control his wife costing him 500 marks. The remaining population of India.

Mr. Gandhi, who is a popular leader price on foodstuffs. The large farms India, and whom we do not know are controlled by the wealthy men of to classify, but who is praised the country, and they have refused by Extremists and Moderates alike as to sell their farm products at the saintly personage, has been indi- maximum prices. Foodstuffs are now ctly, though not directly, responsible scarcer than during the war. The nd yet the manner in which the gov- fore using, because it is so bad. Fresh nt of India has permitted him to meat is difficult to get, and a great oon with this political quackery has amount of salt meat is used. A cake seen astonishing. In the same man- of chocolate, which could be bought in erhaps, the government may rec- Holland for 19 cents, would sell for

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MERCHANDISE UP TO A STANDARD

SETTING A NEW MARK IN FUR VALUES

The August Sale of Furs

AT HOVEY'S IS NOTABLE FOR BEAUTY OF

EXHIBIT AND REMARKABLY LOW PRICES

I Enlarged resources have resulted in making this Fur Sale

an extraordinary occasion this year. I For, notwithstand-

ing the continual upward trend of prices, with a new high

mark certain this Fall, we have gone into the market and

located some rare values. I Most of the fur coats in this

sale are "one of a kind" and cannot be duplicated except at

SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS

ARE IN STORE FOR PATRONS

1 Hudson Coat, 30-in., Beaver collar, cuffs and border. \$425.

1 Hudson Coat, 30-in., Mole collar and cuffs\$325.

1 Hudson Coat, 36-in., Beaver collar, cuffs and border....\$475.

2 Hudson Coats, 36-in., Beaver collar and cuffs\$425.

1 Hudson Coat, 36-in., Skunk collar, cuffs and border. \$550.

2 Hudson Coats, 40-in., Skunk collar and cuffs\$425.

1 Hudson Coat, 40-in., Squirrel collar and cuffs\$425.

1 Hudson Coat, 40-in., Beaver collar, cuffs and border.....\$700.

1 Hudson Coat, 40-in., Skunk collar, cuffs and border.....\$650.

2 Hudson Coats, 45-in., Skunk collar and cuffs\$475.

1 Long Hudson Seal Dolman, large Mink collar and cuffs.....\$985.

1 Long Hudson Seal Dolman, large Kolinski collar\$800.

1 Long Hudson Seal Wrap Shawl, collar and cuffs.....\$700.

1 Long Hudson Seal Wrap Shawl, collar and cuffs......\$750.

1 Long Hudson Seal Dolman, large Beaver collar\$750.

\$265., \$295., \$350., \$375., \$385., \$400., \$425., \$450., \$475., \$600.

considerable advance over prices quoted at this time,



You have never seen anything loveller in a Mink Dolman. Fashioned of perfectly toned dark skins, its exquisite clinging lines are superb. Priced in the August Sale of Purs at

FUR STORAGE AND CREDIT

Furs purchased during the sale stored free until November first. Deposit required from all cash customers. Charge customers making selections at this time may have their furs billed on the November statements rendered December first, Why not open a charge account NOW?

OFFERINGS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Hudson Seal Coats AS LONG AS THEY LAST

Hudson Seal Coats, with large collars and border, plain or with collar and cuffs of Beaver, Squirrel, Nutria. Also fancy short-model Scotch Mole Coats. All 30 inches long, in

JUST SIXTY COATS TO SELL

Hudson Seal Coats, with large collars and border plain or with collar and cuffs of Beaver, Squirrel, Nutria. Also Scotch Mole Coata few of the fancy models are 30 inches long. Most of the lot are 36 inches long.

JUST FORTY-FIVE COATS TO SELL

DISTINCTIVE IDEAS IN COATS, WRAPS AND DOLMANS

Hudson Seal Coats, at

Natural Muskrat Coats, Selected Dark Skins, \$245., \$265., \$295., \$375. to \$550. Natural Muskrat Dolman with large Skunk Wrap Collar,\$650. Natural Raccoon Coats, 30 to 45-in. lengths \$225. \$245., \$275., \$300., \$350., \$365., \$385., \$400., \$425. Marmot Coats At \$110., \$155., \$265. 30 to 40 inches. Very Pine Selected Near Seal Coats (French Coney), large shawl collars. 10-36-40 Inches.....\$200., \$225., \$250. Selected Scotch Mole Coats, plain and fancy models, \$265., \$425., \$450., \$700. 27 SAMPLE WOMEN'S NATURAL RACCOON COATS 9 Coats, 38-40-42-In long, at \$145.

9 Coats, 40-in. long, at \$195. NECK PIECES IN ANIMAL SCARFS In Sable, Pisher and Mink at

9 Coats, 40-in long, at \$165.

\$95., \$145., \$185., \$225., \$245. Kolinski Scarfs, 2, 3, 4 and 6 skins, at \$29.50, \$39.50, \$65., \$80.

OTHER BARGAINS IN SCARPS IN WOLF, POX, MOLE AND ERMINE

CLOSED SATURDAYS UNTIL SEPTEMBER PIRST

1 Alaska Seal Wrap\$1650
1 Model Dolman Effect Mink Coat
1 Model Dolman Effect Mink Coat. \$3500 1 Long Kolinski Wrap. \$2000
2 Seal Dyed South American Otter Coats, with Squirrel and Opossum
collar and cuffs, at
1 Grey Squirrel 40-in. Coat
1 Grey Squirrel 30-in. Coat. \$525
1 Grey Squirrel 30-in. Coat, Beaver collar and cuffs\$425
1 Labrador Beaver Coat, 30-in. \$475,
1 Labrador Beaver Coat, 40-in\$750.
1 Australian Opossum 36-in, Coat\$375.
1 Australian Opossum 40-in. Coat
1 Mole and Lynx Dolman\$750.
1 Black Caracul Coat, 40-in., with Skunk collar\$385.
1 Large 45-in. Eastern Mink Wraplike Coat
1 Large Fancy Eastern Mink Cape. \$850.
1 36-in. Eastern Mink Coat\$850.
1 Large Dark Skin Kolinski Cape\$400.
1 Large Long Dark Skin Kolinski Cape\$550.
1 Dark Eastern Mink Stole\$335.
1 Model Scotch Mole Dolman Effect Coat, trimmed with Skunk. \$1050.
1 Model Hudson Seal and Beaver Dolman Effect\$900.
1 Model Large Hudson Seal Dolman\$750.
Skunk Scarfs and Capes\$35. \$55. \$75. to \$235.
Skunk Muffs, Round and Canteen\$50. to \$67.50.
Wolf Scarfs, Animal and Lined, color Taupe, Poiret and Battleship,
\$26 FO to 470

Fox Scarfs in all the popular shades, from.....\$62.50 to \$110. Beaver Scarfs\$45. \$75. to \$110. Black Lynx Scarfs.....\$67.50 Up.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EQUITY CASE HEARING IS RESUMED

TESTIMONY HEARD

Official Report of the Proceedpaper as Transcribed From the Notes of Official Stenographer

BOSTON, Massachusetts-Hearings suits of the Board of Trustees oty v. the Christian Science Board ctors and J. V. Dittemore and J. V. Dittemore v. the Christian Board of Directors resumed re a Master in the Supreme Jual Court of the Commonwealth of achusetta yesterday.

accordance with the notice inted in this newspaper May 21, e Christian Science Monitor gives ee below to a verbatim report of question why? proceedings, exactly as traned from the notes of the official

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY Room 424. Court House.

Massachusetts, Aug. 2, 1919,

ir. Whipple-If Your Honor please,

Master-Are you ready to go Governor Bates?

Ir. Bates-Yes, Your Honor.

The Master-Before we begin, I his Saturday counsel desire to

Mr. Whipple-Why, if Your Honor se I cannot conceive of our taknore than two hours at the out-My estimate would be much less that, except that I have been so ited in predictions as to when ald finish. We have finished our ation of Mr. Watts, with the exception of a question that want to put him on redirect. then call Mr. Rowlands for a brief examination, purely on this and then I shall ask to have ral Streeter's letter produced, and er letter of Mr. Choate, if it and that will finish our rebut-I may desire to make a saving on with regard to one or two d.I shall ask, if we desire, to let it at the time appointed for nt. I will state what the two ble points—one point I should when it was. o have him cover-

ne Master-The object of my inry was this. I was going to find ther the elevators run here the exact date, sir. clock today. The law library ught it quite possible that there tract? A. ld not be any elevator service Sat-

Thompson-All I have to do. ur Honor, is simply at the proper e to make the offer of proof tech- of January. ly that we spoke about, and then

Whipple-It seems hardly con- hibit, the report? le that we will take after 1 k, but our repeated disappoint- dian Export Paper Company contract A. in our predictions make us a and the exhibit. le shy of making predictions.

he Master - That answers my ques- national proposal. I understand that Mr. Whipple

John R. Watts (Recalled), Resumed

8-Examination of an oral understanding that you should be protected against meant that. drop in prices if made by the

And I understand you to state And when did you arrive at that said? rstanding? A. During the month Mr. Bates-Not yet.

your contract? A. Yes, sir. ve entered into the contract except started to do it and-

n the contract in regard to it? do it. riting about it.

o that, as a business man, you wishes him to do it. company, and yet when you conversation now, then. art of it-that is right, isn't it?

standing? A. Yes, sir.

ment between Mr. Rowlands- Trade Commission. -I did not get that ques-

o into that contract?

Whipple That is, into the writ-

cele explained that he wanted to was made,

Mr. Steele's statement, sir, do you not? A. Yes ..

stated his reasons for it.

The Master-Wait a minute. It was and Mr. Steele? Do I get that right? None, so far as I know.

Mr. Whipple-Mr. Rowlands repre- that I remember.

swer to Governor Bates' question, I derstanding? A. No, sir. think.

Mr. Whipple-May I ask to have that when it was made? A. Yes, sir. read? He asked the question why it was not put in. Will you read the A. question?

[The reporter reads as follows: "Q. sion was not in it? A. Yes. condition which if it had not been about it at that time? A. No, sir. contract? A. It never was supposed | importance, did you? A. I consid- will admit it. to go into it. Q. Well that is just ered it of the greatest importance. what I supposed. Why wasn't it sup-Rowlands -- 'l

The Master-I think so; but hasn't facts are. he answered why?

question. I do not like to be insistent, have stated. but I am very sure that he will make perfectly plain why it was not put into the written agreement. Will you proceed with the reading?

The reporter reads as follows: "Q. Well, that is just what I supposed. Why wasn't it supposed to go into the contract? A. Because it was like to inquire how many hours an agreement between Mr. Rowlands— 'The Master-I did not get that ques-

tion. Why what? 'Mr. Bates-Why wasn't it supposed

to go into that contract? 'Mr. Whipple-That is, into the written contract. A. Because it was an agreement between Mr. Rowlands and Mr. Steele. Mr. Steele explained that wanted to do business with The

Christian Science Monitor-"] The Master-I stopped him there A. Yes. sible objection and save time. It has not appeared that he heard what Mr.

Q. Did you hear the conversation? Yes, sir. Q. Between Mr. Steele and Mr.

Rowlands? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When was it?
Mr. Whipple—Why can't he finish hat Mr. Eustace would testify the answer as to why it did not go into the written contract' Mr. Bates-I will locate it first.

The Master-When we find out A. I do not know the exact date,

sir Q. What, sir? A. I do not know

they tell me, at 1 o'clock and I the time that you entered into the configures in green are?

Q. Well, when was it in relation to Do you know in whose handwriting the that night he made out a statement Watts; I will give you every oppor-I think it was in the latter figures in green are? part of October or early November, and the contract was agreed on then' verbally, but the written contract was not finally signed until after the first

Mr. Bates-Will you let me see both of those proposals, and also the ex-Mr. Whipple-I hand you the Cana-

Mr. Bates-Now I want the Inter-

mpleted his examination of Mr. put in evidence. Mr. Watts took it. Have you the proposal here? The Witness-No. sir.

Mr. Whipple-We did not bring the paid Q. (By Mr. Bates) Mr. Watts, you proposal, the International proposal. ered on time. A. No, sir.

Mr. Whipple-Well, that is right, if Q. I ask you that question. A. He prices? A. Why, yes, it does. Trade Commission-is that you have the International proposal. had drawn a line. The Witness-I beg your pardon.

that was a very important part at a time. He has told when it was. A. Yes, sir. ur understanding. A. Yes, sir. Now, do you want to ask him what was

And of course prior to entering have him finish the answer which was \$4710, and added that to the alleged ing to find the savings. our contract? A. Yes, sir.

And I also understood you to rangement or understanding was not tions of \$18,990, and figured out a saysterday that you never would included in the written contract. He ing of \$23,700 and something? A.

Governor Bates proposes further to it? A. Yes, sir. I would like to ex-

shly important, did he not? A. Mr. Whipple-But I hope that it will not be overlooked.

And yet when you came to write The Master-If you propose to ask contract you never said a word him to state the conversation, I think speaks for itself. That is what is did you? There is not a that now would be the best time to shown by the green penciling.

o far as I know, there is nothing Mr. Bates-I have no objection to his wanted to call your attention to it. stating the conversation if Mr. Whipple The Master-We shall have the

hat you had an understanding The Master-Go on and state the

The Master-Tell what was said. The Witness-Mr. Steele in sub- our witnesses during the trial. ld have made it except for this business with The Christian Science tion? Let me hear that question and have a relationship to the report when with the Trade Commission prices, Monitor, and he wanted to get that answer. fition which if it had not been of The Monitor, and he wanted to do point of showing what that green tract, a proposal, from the Interna- state how. Do you want to state how? Q. Then you left out of the contract business because of the high standing de you never would have made the anything he could, and that he had penciling was. t? A. It never was supposed so much admiration and respect for The Monitor that he would protect it attention was diverted and I did not Well, that is just what I sup- against any fall in the price that hear the last question and the last Why wasn't it supposed to go might take place during the year answer. It was by inadvertence, I pany? A. Yes, sir. the contract? A. Because it was by virtue of any ruling of the Federal

before you entered into the contract? of the afleged saving if the con- possible exception of one year, made he showed that the savings through the First Church of Christ, Scien- on it on my own account. r. Bates-Why wasn't it supposed A. At approximately the same time, tract had been made under the Fed-

I think. Q. Approximately the same time \$4710, and added that to the alleged know, that you -. A. Not the written con- saving without making any deduction Q. You were figuring with both Because it was an agreement be- tract, but we had verbally agreed on of \$18,990, and figured out a saving of companies on the basis of an annual judgment. Mr. Rowlands and Mr. Steele. the thing before the written contract \$23,700 and something? A. Yes, sir. contract, were you not-both the Can-

dness with The Christian Science. Q. And then when you reduced it it? A. Yes, sir. I would like to ex- were trying to get a proposal from saving. Now, then, if he had had his

there, but I am not certain.

Mr. Bates-That is what he now Q. It never was reduced to writing

Q. You haven't a scrap of paper ings Is Given by This News- senting the trustees.

The Master—He is explaining in anshowing that there was any such unthe fact.

> Q. And it received your approval? Yes, sir. ' I think I signed it.

Q. Did you notice that that provi-The Christian Science Publishing Then you left out of the contract a Q. And did you speak to anybody

> Q. And yet you left it out of your cultyposed to go into the contract? A. Be- contract, when you say you thought

> > to go in.

Mr. Whipple—I think that he had vision of your contract was never intonal Paper Company price, didn't he? Yes.

Not quite finished his answer to that tended to go into it? A. Just as I A. Yes, sir; he did. May I explain?

Q. And it was at prices that would dence.

ing, that is what he stated.

report that was made to you last No- it? A. Yes, sir. vember was examined by you, I assume? A. Only superficially, Only superficially? A. Yes.

out on a contract with this new firm think it was Wednesday night. or new corporation, and where there were such charges made in regard to together for, I think, two hours. the way in which they had completed the contract as were made in that re- No, sir, no. port, you examined it only superficially? Mr. Rowlands.

Q. Did Mr. Rowlands examine it? testimony? A. No.

Q. Did he report back to you? A. because I thought I might avoid pos-He said to me that the report was all timony. I didn't ask him about his wrong, and that is as far as he reported

Q. And did he say in what particulars it was wrong? A. No, sir. Do you know in whose handwriting those figures are that are in looking for that special report that I figure? A. So far as I know, there fair comparison? green pencil there (passing a document to the witness)? The Master-Showing the witness

exhibit Mr. Bates-I am showing the witness Exhibit 729, which is the report that I had gotten that figure and how he you might have taken from the Inter-Mr. Cudworth made on Nov. 18-

The Master-Yes; we know what Mr. Bates-In regard to the newspaper contract.

The Master-Now the question is; Mr. Bates-In whose handwriting

the figures in green pencil are. Yes, sir. Q. Whose are they? A. Mr. Rowlands

Q. And is there anything else on there excepting the green penciling by Mr. Rowlands, except what was on the and compared it with the increasing sufficient clearness. report when it was presented to you? Yes. Oh, nothing that I know of. And now, Mr. Rowlands, when he handed the contract back to you,

had crossed out everything in regard Mr. Whipple-The proposal was not to the claims that should be made for wastage, for extra storage, for travelise the paper was not deliv-

The Witness-Oh, I have the Inter- Q. Hadn't he drawn a line through of an oral understanding that the witness—On, I have the liner the whole of it, made a cross through with the Canadian officials by national proposal. I did not think you the whole of it, made a cross through with the International Paper Company

Q. Hadn't he drawn a line right A. Why, because-

Q. And hadn't he also taken the can only point it out by explaining to amount of the alleged saving if the you.

Yes, sir. ch an understanding? A. Yes, The Master-I think I will see what Q. And that is all he did do, isn't understands the question. plain that,

Mr. Bates-Well. I want to call it to Your Honor's attention. The Master-I understand that that

Mr. Bates-Yes, Your Honor. I just

paper. Q. Now, is it not a fact, Mr. Watts-

A. May I explain that? Q. No. Your counsel will give you a chance to explain, as we have been told many times in the examination of

Mr. Whipple-What was that ques-The Master-We have got to the

Mr. Whipple-I am sorry, but my

would like to hear that read. [The reporter reads as follows: "A. tracts with them? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Steele's statement, sir, do you not? A. Yes.

Q. And your written agreement to writing, were figured out on this wastage, etc., and still shown a saving of \$23,700 that have a proposal from both companies.

Mr. Bates—I was going to say not writing, were figure out the saving of \$23,700 that there is no objection.

Mr. Bates—I was going to say not writing, were figure out the saving of \$23,700 that there is no objection.

Mr. Bates—I was going to say not writing, were supposed to replain that. I understand Mr. Mr. Bates—I was going to say not different about 1 will offer it if there is no objection.

Mr. Bates—I was going to say not different about 1 will offer it if there is no objection.

The Master—I do not find that last.

Mr. Thompson—Is this the deed of Bates—No: I don't think we do. does not say a word about being pro-Whipple—That is why it didn't tected, does it? A. No, sir. that were made when the contract was Q. For a yearly that were made when the contract was Q. For a yearly contract? A. Yes, because of the decimal mistake he had the second paragraph, page 12—the Mr. Bates—No, it is a deed to which to the contract. He is explaining Q. Was anyone else present but entered into as between the Canadian sir.

It didn't go in. He is asked the you and Mr. Rowlands at the time contract and the International. without on why, and Mr. Watts is exof that conversation? A. Mr. Steele out allowing any deduction of \$13,990, national Paper Company, if you had worth made a report to you on the

mission prices if that had been a con- more for the year than the proposal of \$41,000 savings? A. Yes, sir.

would be a saving of \$23,700? in any way, shape or manner? A. Not if Your Honor please. Mr. Watts compared with the old and big comknows nothing about that.

Mr. Bates-I ask him if that is not The Master-I understand Mr. Watts International Company.

Q. Did you look over the contract to be giving now only what the figures show for themselves on that. Mr. Whipple-Then, if that is so, have made it, couldn't you? A. Not A. Yes, sir.

why should we not depend upon the figures themselves? He is asked to Q. W

Q.

ing made? A. It never was intended very statement as being correct. Well, Mr. Rowlands certainly the International Q. Mr. Whipple—He was answering the Q. And you want to leave it there, made a mistake in taking the estido you? A. I will leave it just as the mated savings under the Trade Com- you have a contract with the Interna- other reasons. mission price and adding onto it the tional for the year- A. Previous. Q. That the most important pro- estimated savings under the Interna- Q. A proposal for it, I mean? A.

you say Mr. Cudworth made, didn't he?

Q. Were you and Mr. Cudworth to-

Q. A long time? A. Yes. We were A. Absolutely.

Q. Going over these figures? Q. And all the other figures you

Q. Wasn't it entirely relating to his Q. Your conference with him? No, none of it was relating to his tes-

testimony Q. was spent-I didn't spend any time on \$7,167.07, does it not? A. Yes, sir. the figures—the time I spent was in

was supposed to have had from Mr. is not. Cudworth. He made all the figures. ure out how you had come to testify saved by taking the Canadian contract sel ought to remember the remote imas to \$41,000? A. I asked him where as compared with the contract that

had made it up. Q. And he told you that he couldn't sir. tell? A. He said he didn't know.

I was not. showing-which has been filed here, I tunity to explain. think-showing that the net saving

was \$42,900. Q. Now, Mr. Watts, you don't mean explain; I think it is pretty clear. any such thing as that, do you? A. Yes. Federal Trade Board prices during the year, that then, by reason of the increase in those prices there may have mere matter of argument from the anything if we found we had overbeen a saving of the \$42,000? A. But facts. that was the only fair comparison.

Q. Well, wait a minute; isn't that Honor. what you mean? A Yes ing expenses, for loss of time, and for the additional price that had had to be nection with his estimate of the Federal Trade Commission prices? A. Yes. Q. And it didn't affect at all the estimate that he made in connection

Q. No. Show me where it did, then? The Witness-I beg your pardon.

The Master-Well, stick to one thing through the whole of it, crossed it out?

One wait a minute. Point it out.

Show me where it affected it. A. I

Mr. Bates—Not yet.

Mr. Whipple—I should like now to Federal Trade Commission prices of do. A. Mr. Cudworth was endeavor-Q. Well, that is what I want you to Q. No. I want you to show me. A.

> The Master-Pause a moment. Mr. Bates-I want to be sure he

Q. This is where the mistake was made, was it not? A. Yes. Q. On the decimal point? A. All the way through. The Master-How do you suppose

that is going into the record-"This is where the mistake was made?" Mr. Bates-My next question is going to show.

Q. It has relation to the Federal Trade prices? A. Yes, sir. Q. And it has no relation whatsoever, and those figures were not used, in connection with the estimate as to

the International Paper Company, sir were they? A. No, they had no relation to that. he was trying to find the savings.

Q. Wait a minute. You had a con-

"Q. And that is all he did do, isn't adian and the International? A. We unable to subtract to show a profit—a prior to Sept. 23, 1892." both companies.

Mr. Whipple-Now, that I object to, the contract of the new company as shortly after he made that report. pany that you had dealt with previ- report was based upon a comparison ously was \$18,990? A. Yes; if we of the flat price Canadian contract, and had made any such contract with the the Trade Commission price?

Q. Yes, that is it, exactly; and you definitely. had the proposal before you and could

Q. Why couldn't you have made it? testimony, was it? A. Yes. interpret the figures of another man. A. Because we refused to make a con-The Master-Strictly speaking, we tract on a flat price at that time, which I neglected to ask you, as to made you never would have made the Q. You didn't consider it of enough very convenient, and I think that I high, and the Federal Trade Commis-Mr. Whipple-Well, the only diffi- International people, from \$3.50 a contract, and the Federal Trade Com- Mr. Bates-Well, if there is any hundred, and it was then down to \$3 mission prices, is a fair and proper question about it, I would like to read Is that what those figures show, a hundred, and we were all expecting one? cause it was an agreement between Mr. of it at the time the contract was be- Mr. Watts? A. They indicate that it to come down further, and we

O. Just a minute. In doing that he have resulted in a saving to you—or, Mr. Whipple-Not go into the writ- also overlooked the very mistake that rather, in a loss to you-of \$18,990, that same question of Cudworth, and I as compared with the Canadian? A.

Q. And so far as the contract was gether a considerable time the night concerned that you actually entered precedent as that I will withdraw my of the day that he testified here? A. into, the International and the Ca-And so, in regard to so impor- We were together the night that he nadian, as compared, their terms were tant a matter as how you would come finished his direct examination; I exactly the same in regard to being deliveries for a year, were they not? Q. And the only difference was in

A. prices? A. Yes, sir. Q. And therefore that statement that I have previously made, that the saved over that contract as compared

Q. Now if you take that eighteen a fair one, Mr. Whipple. thousand and odd dollars, and subtract from it the amount of losses that were one? Wasn't it relating to how he fig- figured out by Mr. Cudworth, it leaves ured it out? A. The most of the time a net saving on the contract of only that.

Q. So that on Mr. Cudworth's re Q. Well, weren't you trying to fig- port, the amount that you actually grounds of his opinion? I think counnational was only \$7167.07? A. Yes.

Q. And you were not able to find in that respect is absolutely true? A. straw. out, either, were you? A. That night Yes, sir. And may I now offer an explanation? Mr. Whipple-Don't trouble, Mr.

The Witness-Oh, very well.

Mr. Whipple-If there is anything to the grounds of his opinion there. The Master-It seems to me that Q. What you mean is that you had everything, all the facts, have been or. That is all we care to ask. You taken your contract price for a year brought out two or three times with may step aside, Mr. Watts.

> Mr. Whipple-Yes, Your Honor. The Master-What remains is a was made for us last night, to put in

Mr. Bates-I am through, Your

Mr. Whipple-Had you finished? Mr. Bates-Yes. Redirect Examination Q. (By Mr. Whipple) Referring to prefers to have me put them in now. these deductions which Mr. Cudworth indicated on the sheet of Exhibit 729 now, if you please. headed "Estimated and actual savings under Canadian contract," the total of which is \$11,802.93, I will ask you Church? whether those were deductions which would ordinarily occur or might be discussing the time to be taken this claimed with regard to any contract of morning I wonder you didn't speak that size? A. Yes, considering the of it. railroad conditions at that time, the

shortage or famine of shipping facilities, and everything. Q. Considering the conditions at that time? A. And the influenza panic that struck the mills all over the country-that might have happened to any other contract that we would have

made. Q. Anything to indicate that they wouldn't have happened with reference to the International Company? A. Not

at all. Q. And did you know of these having been presented-these claims-on the basis of Mr. Cudworth's suggestion -having been presented to the Canadian and rejected by them? A. Mr. Cudworth never presented but one.

and that was for \$1600. Q. I see. A. He never offered any claim for any of the others.

Q. And that was rejected? A. Q. Now, you said that this mistake 11 reads as follows: between \$4710 savings, by comparison

Q. And you had previously dealt was on this page trying to show a ity and its lost element of healing'; two or three times about the deed we had made it, with the International, obtained in June, 1879, she became its Metcalf deed, which is Exhibit-And you had made yearly con- and a comparison with the Federal Pastor. In September, 1892, Mrs. The Master-If counsel are agreed Trade Commission figures here. Be- Eddy was instrumental in reorganiz- among themselves that that needs no Q. And that was said a long time And hadn't he also taken the amount Q. And you had never, with the cause of his decimal being displaced, ing said Church, which was named further elucidation, I will not insist anything except an annual contract, the Federal Trade Commission report tist,' of which Mrs. Eddy became the eral Trade Commission prices of had you? A. No, sir; so far as I were only \$4700; and, having made a mistake in this figure up here-

Mr. Bates-I pray Your Honor's

right figures he would have had a suf- to show that. I understand Mr.

no amount there from which he could first sentence, page 12.

Q. Have you any paper setting tract entered into, and by putting the Canadian Company? A. Yes, sir. Q. I neglected to ask you when what? BEFORE A MASTER an agreement between Mr. Rowlands forth that provision or condition? A. the two together he found the two together he found the canadian company? A. res. sit.

On the Master—wait a minute. It was a recently an agreement between Mr. Rowlands forth that provision or condition? A. the two together he found the canadian company? A. res. sit.

On the Master—wait a minute. It was a recently the canadian company? A. res. sit.

On the two together he found the outside of savings with reference to this report he made the canadian company? A. res. sit. that you could have saved by taking it? A. My recollection is it was is correct

Q. And I will ask you whether that think it was, but I do not know that

Q. That is your memory about it?

Q. And that was the basis of your Q. Now, let me ask you a question sion had cut the very same people, the flat Canadian price in the Canadian letter.

Mr. Bates-I submit, Your Honor wouldn't have made a contract with this is the same matter that Mr. Whipple went over yesterday, and I admitted that the Church dissolved

> Mr. Whipple-What reasons? Mr. Bates-Why, that is something

for the Court to determine on this evi-Mr. Whipple-You asked exactly made that objection, and His Honor Q. Now, in regard to the alleged A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Cudworth, that Q. And you yourself had overlooked Mr. Whipple—You mean on a flat actly your question to Cudworth, and you thought it wasn't unfair.

> Mr. Bates-If you have as good a objection Mr. Whipple-Yes; I am glad to

> make you consistent once in a while. Mr. Bates-I think it is the same thing that you said yesterday-just the same Mr. Whipple-You are mistaken on

both of your propositions. The Master-Suppose you ask him A. I referred it directly to could get? A. No, not those figures. \$18,990 was the outside of what you the question; it isn't objected to now. Whipple-(To the stenogwith the International, is correct? A: rapher.)-Will you read that?

A. I remember the question. It is to doubt it. Q. Is any other comparison a fair A. No, sir. Mr. Bates-I object.

Q. And there is no mistake in that Mr. Bates-I object The Master-Should we go into the portance, already spoken of, of all

Mr. Whipple-I know it is; but you see the tenacity with which these de-Q. And Mr. Cudworth's statement fendants are hanging upon this last

Mr. Bates-Not at all.

it tenaciously? I thought you were. Mr. Bates-No. we consider it very unimportant. There is one big issue The Master-I think I will exclude

Mr. Whipple-Aren't you hanging to

Mr. Whipple-All right, Your Hon-Mr. Bates-Now, if Your Honor please, there was a reservation that looked any matter, and I might say that there are three or four, but I don't think that they will take 15 minutes to put them in. I will put them or when Mr. Whipple is through, if he pleases, but I assume he

Mr. Whipple-Take your 15 minutes Mr. Bates-Will you give me the as I understand it.

records of the dissolution of the Mr. Whipple-But when we were Mr. Bates-You think I am very

late in speaking of it? Mr. Whipple-We admit that the old Church was dissolved. Let me see the allegation.

is all I ask. Mr. Whipple-Yes. Let me see that allegation; refer us to it. I think this is a matter that Mr. Thompson may ing. be interested in, but perhaps we can Now I read from the records of the dispose of it by agreement.

Mr. Whipple-Don't we allege it in Dec. 29, 1894, to June 17, 1902," at page our bill? Mr. Bates-No, you do not. Mr. Thompson-Does anybody deny

Mr. Bates-Oh. I don't think there is any question about it. Mr. Whipple-It is page 12. Mr. Bates-Our averment is in par-

"Prior to the date of either of the tian Science Publishing Society held Q. That is it, exactly. A. But they of the flat price Canadian contract Trust Deeds hereinbefore referred to, by Mr. Edward P. Bates be and is to wit, in or about the year 1879, Mrs. hereby declared vacant." Mary Baker G. Eddy became the tion, but you were not permitted to Leader in the organization of a church Board of Directors of Aug. 11, 1898, 'designed to commemorate the word from which the foregoing extract is tional Paper Company? A. Yes, sir.

Q. For the year 1918? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please do so. A. Mr. Cudworth should reinstate primitive Christian—Mr. Bates—Your Honor has asked Pastor and later Pastor Emeritus un- we have a certified copy of it here, til the date of her passing on."

Our reply to that was: "Said defendants aver that said Your Honor the situation and to avoid A. (Continued) -of \$11,000, he was Church so organized in 1879 dissolved confusion.

Mr. Bates-That is in our answer, which there is a copy in the bill?

The Master-I have it. Mr. Bates-I understand Mr. Whip- thing.

Mr. Steele's request, and Mr. Steele there, and I think Mr. Eustace was timated as to the Federal Trade Com-

Mr. Bates-Admit that our avermen

The Master-Which averment? Mr. Whipple-I admit that the "Church so organized in 1879 dissolved

prior to September 23, 1892." Mr. Bates-That is all we ask for Mr. Whipple-But I do not admit that they ever gave up the charter. because the correspondence will show that Mrs. Eddy specifically asked that

they should not give it up. Mr. Bates-I do not think there is any such evidence in the case.

Mr. Whipple-There is not in the should, but this explanation may be because the paper prices were very whether in order to get at the real case, but if there is any question savings, the comparison between the about it we will put in Mrs. Eddy's

> the record of dissolution. The Master-I do not see what need there is to read any record if it is

to show the exact date of the dissolution. Is that it? Mr. Bates-No. Your Honor. I do not understand what he means by saying that the Church dissolved but did not give up its charter. It abandoned its charter, and if he means by that that the Church is still kept

alive under the charter, I would like to introduce the resolution. Mr. Whipple-No, they did not keep alive under the charter, but the charter was kept at Mrs. Eddy's instance so that she could use it if she desired

to do so.

Mr. Whipple-That is the fact. Mr. Bates-That is satisfactory to me. The Master-I suppose that admis-

Mr. Bates-And never was used.

sion is down on the record in proper form. Mr. Whipple-Is that agreeable to you. Mr. Thompson? Mr. Thompson-Yes. I don't know

whether it is so, but I have no reason

Mr. Bates-We thought, Your Honor,

that the record in regard to the retirement of Edward P. Bates as a trustee had been offered in evidence, but we Mr. Whipple-Well, I will waive do not find that it was, I read from the directors' records, Vol. I, page Q. Why, in your opinion, is that a 65, as follows: "Aug. 11, 1898. "At a meeting of the full Board of

Directors held this day at 9:30 a. m.,

on motion it was unanimously voted:

Trustees of the Christian Science Pub-

That the trusteeship on the Board of

lishing Society held by Mr. Edward P. Bates be and is hereby declared WILLIAM B. JOHNSON. vacant. "Secretary." [The record of the meeting of the Board of Directors of Aug. 11, 1898, from which the foregoing extract is read, is Exhibit 786. R. J. M.1

Mr. Thompson-What is the date of

Mr. Whipple-Just a moment. May

I ask further, is there any question but

that, please, Governor? Mr. Bates-Aug. 11, 1898. Now I read from the records entitled Minutes of Meetings of First or Executive Members-

that that action of the directors was taken either by the direction or the assent and approval of Mrs. Eddy? Mr. Bates-I think there is not. Mr. Whipple-There is no question about that?

Mr. Bates-I have no doubt but that

was taken with Mrs. Eddy's approval. Mr. Whipple-With her approval and by her direction? Mr. Bates-I am willing to admit that it was taken with her approval,

Mr. Whipple-That is, with her knowledge and approval, and of course not any subsequent approval. Mr. Bates-No. at the time Mr. Whipple-Yes. I think that unless you will admit that it was by her direction, that we shall have to reserve the right to offer proof on that, because

ter in which she did direct it. Mr. Bates-I am willing to admit Mr. Bates-If you admit that, that that it was done by Mrs. Eddy's direc-

Mr. Whipple-Very well.

197, the following:

our information is that there is a let-

Mr. Bates-That is my understand-First Members, from the volume en-Mr. Thompson-What is the propo- titled "Minutes of Meetings of First sition now that we are discussing- or Executive Members Board of Direcwhether the old church was dissolved? tors and Annual Church Meeting,

"Aug. 11, 1898.

was opened in the usual form by the president at 10:40 a. m. Seventeen members present. "On motion it was unanimously agraph 3. Your paragraph 3 on page voted-by rising: That the trusteeship on the Board of Directors of the Chris-

"A special meeting of the First Mem-

bers was held this day. The meeting

[The record of the meeting of the

Mr. Bates-My suggestion was, as

we do not think it is essential except so far as it may help to explain to The Master - We have a copy I propose to introduce their records printed; we do not need another copy. Mr. Bates-I was going to say not

the one in the bill refers. The Master-No, that is another

why, namely, that it was at was there, I think, Mr. Ogden was and to that he also added savings es- adopted it, would have cost you, with- worth made a report to you on the ple would be willing to admit that. If Mr. Whipple-That is the one in

ich Metcalf is the grantor to Ira

Mr. Thompson-Yes. that it is the deed to which the one see March 10. the Manual, printed on page 136 of he Manual refers. Probably Your Honor will recall it.

The Master-Yes, I remember. Mr. Whipple-Well, that is the deed document? opy of which is attached to the bill.

Mr. Bates Well, not this one. Mr. Whipple Are you sure it is not? Mr. Bates The one in the Manual is Exhibit C in the plaintiff's bill. Mr. Whipple-What is that? think that is correct.

Mr. Bates-But it refers to another eed of Mr. Metcalf's, and that is the mean March 19. ther deed to which it refers. The Master-Are you going to have

Mr. Bates-Mr. Whipple is going to ce if he had any objection to it. The Master-And it will be printed

n in the record, will it? Mr. Bates No. not to be printed. Whipple-Hold on. How did calf get title? Wasn't there a ansfer made to Metcalf by the truses in order that it might be reinsferred and thereby alter the

erms of the trust under which it was Mr. Bates-That is not a matter that e consider of any consequence, and am not prepared to state. This deed offered only because it is the deed eferred to in your exhibit.

e Master-Now, very probably the feed offered refers to still another

Mr. Bates-Very likely; and probay that to another and still further

Mr. Whipple-Oh, no, it would not. four Honor will notice that we allege hat that new deed was passed in orto reform-was a conveyance ich was made in order to change

be terms of the trust. The Master-I noticed that allega-How it operated to change the erms of the trust and to what extent

Mr. Whipple-We did not follow it printing. in which the directors alone at havesecmed to be concerned, we id not feel it material. In the presdevelopment, as to the question f the title of some of these-trustees their position, it may become more

Mr. Bates -- I am told that that was ht in the open market by Mr. etealf for the purpose of making

Mr. Thompson Well, is that any

there was a transfer of part of the and to the trustees under one trust kind enough d-the rest of the land or another t under another trust. Ir. Bates-We are not-

dr. Whipple-You have added worse nfusion to that which already ex-

Bates-I have given the facts they are. We are not troubled by infusion in regard to them. . Thompson-Well, I would like

r. Bates-His Honor has asked for deed and I presented, it. Now, if some separate distinct property?

so far as to ask for it. mind when I say that I offered it C. There is no difference. se of your suggestion.

The Master-Yes. ce in the case except as

Mr. Whipple-Now, if Your Honor please? this be put in as an exhibit record, because the descrip-

copied into the record without No, let it all be copied or Bates has stated, and we deed of Sept. 1, 1892. hall ask to reserve the right to n the deed which Metcalf got. Thompson-I want to ask one

. Whipple-Especially if it should spire that it was secured from Eddy or some one in the interest the Church, and that its purpose y was the reformation of a trust. will also be important if part of this r the terms of one trust and aner part is held under the terms of It would be quite imetant. I should think.

Bates-Well, have you just dis-

r. Whipple-Although the Gov-

Bates We are taking things ex- 1892. vas we find them; we are not trydistort in any way, shape or troubled me.

ollow it, out. According to this, that be?

are not finishing it up. con are in agreement about that stated whilst C. aren't you?

deed, dated March ... The bill answer was led into that error, March 10 and the answer says

that he thinks this is the arate and different trust. ther piece of property, and created which I have just just what was done. that a part of this property directors under the Deed of

ere not directors at all the-bill must mean to say under the trust.

Mr. Whipple-Yes, Your Honor. The Master-That must be meant for March 19? Mr. Whipple-You have the larger in your answer thereto.

The Master-I spent some time trying to understand that, and I don'tthat we have it correct in our answer Sept. 1, 1892.

The Master-I think the bill must offering now.

will look-

in the smaller form before they had at- they do or not. tempted to make this collation of bill

"they The Master-The respondents.

publishing house. Mr. Bates-No, not the respondents, but the Publishing Society did that, your clients.

Mr. Whipple-Yes.

The Master-I have it. Mr. Whipple-Now you will notice there it says "dated March 19."

The Master-That is right the error was made-

The Master-It is a printer's error. changing that date from March 19 to Deed of Trust but is created into some son. Armstrong and Chase as the

March 10

Mr. Whipple-I think that would be ganization. changed them, did not seem to me again scored on the Publishing So-questions are raised or not by a com- with the grantees and their successors ear from what we had at that time. ciety in having made a mistake in plete history of the deeds we never and assigns that the granted premises Mr. Bates-If we attempted to fol- the bottom of them.

printing as that.

Mr. Whipple-Thank you. printing of this record they have done introduce.

who never makes an error.

cizing the Publishing Society. Bates-I was not. You were.

Mr. Whipple-Oh, no. I was not. enough, Governor Bates, if you are ment. able to do so, to tell me one thing. deed you have just put in, which is referred to in it, convey any property that is already conveyed or included in the deed of Sept. 1, 1892, or is it

Mr. Bates-Why, it says it is the The Master-I hardly think I have same property, or rather Exhibit C of Massachusetts, nor does it affect and Examined. says that the property in this other their standing as directors of this Attest. Your Honor will bear me deed is the same as stated in Exhibit Church; but that is a question that I

Mr. Thompson-That is to say, Mrs. now. Eddy conveyed by that deed, Exhibit Bates-And I stated that it C, and then somebody else conveys parently, has yet got to the bottom Attest. STEPHEN A. JENNINGS, wasn't anything that we considered of the same property in a different trust-The Master-"Said deed" in Exhibit deeds. of answering Your Honor's C, you will notice, is a deed dated

Oct. 23, 1896. Mr. Thompson-What is that, sir,

to a deed dated Oct. 23, 1896. may be important in view of what addition to the trust contained in the ultimate fact.

land conveyed by Mrs. Eddy in her them.

deed of Sept. 1, 1892. understood that to be the same.

Mr. Thompson-That was what we

y is held by these trustees itself is very explicit, and there is no be marked now. trouble to read it.

Mr. Thompson-I thought that you would be able to explain it without The Master-Will you give me the This is your signature, is it? reading it. The Master-Then the question is

ther does not seem to think it makes how it could be supplementary to and Honor please, Oct. 23, 1896. It is ac-signature that is attached to the paper few days what parts he desires to have in amendment of the deed of Sept. 1. Thompson - That is what

The Master-You are both, appar-Whipple The trouble is you do ently, agreed that it was, but how can

Mr. Bates-I did not so agree under-

The Master-I refer to the plead-

Mr. Whipple—I thought so as I fead ings.

Mr. Thompson—I think that Mr.

Mr. Thompson—I think that Mr. Master-And what you agreed Dittemore in his answer makes a little in Book 2591, Page 398, so that it cor- in is merely this: that this Exhibit C was a deed of caution on that. I do not think that I responds to Exhibit C attached to the upplemental to or supplemen- was led into that error in drawing and in amendment of the ori- that, or that whoever did draw the

Mr. Whipple-But that apparently leaves the situation as I pointed it hibit Ir. Whipple-Well, that is why we out a moment ago, that a part of this that we were right about it; land is held under one trust, and part to is marked Exhibit 788. R. H. J., we the Governor states that that of it is held under the terms of a sep- and the following is a copy thereof;

if he is correct in his second are ever going to tell what the real County of Middlesex and Common- the approval, etc., is not of importhat is, in his oral state- situation is until you get all the deeds wealth of Massachusetts in considera- tance and not in his answer, the com- and compare them carefully and see tion of one dollar and other valuable

by certain trustees on one this was a question of title. As a Joseph Armstrong all of Boston in the adds much, Your Honor, but it merely Health with Key to the Scriptures, and part of it is held on another matter of fact there are a dozen or County of Suffolk and Stephen A. completes the evidence. is marked Exhibit and it is possible that two of more lots there, and there are many Chase of Fall River in the County of Mr. Whipple—It establishes him as tion. R. H. J.] emen who are claiming to deeds in connection with those lots.

of title at all; it is a question of the Board of Directors' the receipt where- have it marked? In the first place, I terms under which your clients held of is hereby acknowledged do hereby Mr. Bates-No, I do not think it is identification. R. H. J.]

The Master-Page 9 of the bill in Your Honor asked what that was, with the buildings thereon situated in June 6, 1905, of which the foregoing marked? Mr. Bates Perhaps I should say equity and answer, Article 2, you will and I say that I do not claim that said Boston bounded and described as is a copy, is Exhibit 789. R. H. J.]

Mr. Bates-Yes.

case. to not only in the plaintiff's bill, but easterly four hundred twenty two Mr. Eustace is in California, teaching omitted, we may call your attention to Choate's letter of 1915 was sent, and

Mr. Bates-Your Honor will notice and in amendment of the deed of said Norway Street twenty feet (20 ft) culated notices among some 500 peo- sibility. His Honor will pass on their Choate's letter was read.

as March 19, on the opposite page. I Mr. Bates-Well, that is Exhibit C. to William H. Bradley by deed dated to meet them, and not to disappoint ments.

up. The Master-Yes.

a good idea; and the Governor has The Master-Now, whether those executors and administrators covenant

Mr. Whipple-And you have, and that we thought had any bearing on same to the grantees and their sucwith such meticulous care that you the case. We are perfectly willing cessors and assigns forever against show a glee that is really laughable that Mr. Whipple should introduce any the lawful claims and demands of all when you discover such an error in that he wants to introduce, and we are persons claiming by through or under Mr. Bates-I think that the Publish- them. We are perfectly willing that the consideration aforesaid I Mary C. ing Society is excusable for the error. he should introduce them at the time Metcalf wife of the said Albert Metcalf Mr. Bates-In connection with the fy us in advance what he intends to their successors and assigns all right

Mr. Thompson-Now, would you be have not examined them before than and Mary C. Metcalf hereunto set our the thing that surprised me.

that. Nor do I find anything in the each a seal. Signed and sealed in Mr. Thompson-Would you be kind deed which will bear out your state-

Does this deed. Exhibit C, and the confidence under such circumstances. personally appeared the above named Mr. Bates-The only question that you raise is one that may possibly affect the title to a lot of land, but it does not affect these directors in the way in which they are constituted under the laws of the Commonwealth assume is to be argued later, and not

The Master-Neither side. of this situation about the land or the

Mr. Whipple-Or the terms of the ernor Bates? trusts.

The Master-The word "said deed" the land and the deeds. How far those stand? in the fourth line of Exhibit C refers involve the terms of the trust I do The Master-Had you got through not see how we are going to tell until with what you said you had forgotten? and we offer them in evidence as the Mr. Whipple-And that makes an that matter has been explored to its Mr. Bates-No. Your Honor. I was

Mr. Bates-Well, I simply say that was going to be put on the stand. wholly or in part the same land as the notified that you are going to offer have done that.

Mr. Whipple-I understand that this for you, Governor Bates. as an exhibit. Do you not so under- to that's going in (passing a paper to

stand it, Mr. Thompson?

part of anyone who will take the and it should be transcribed in full in put in. Am I right? the record. Mr. Thompson-Transcribed in full.

date of the deed? Mr. Whipple-It is dated, if Your

Oct. 23, 1896. Mr. Thompson-Before it was dated? Mr. Whipple-That was just when it

corded March 14, 1899. Master-According to the plead-standingly, Your Honor, I simply is the deed in which Albert Metcalf is in the casethe grantor, and Ira O. Knapp and others are the grantees.

> The Master-I see. bill

that marked now, I think. Mr. Whipple-Mark that as an ex-

[The certified copy of deed referred of any church."

"Know all men by these presents, sin. considerations made and paid by Ira what it adds. Mr. Bates-I had not supposed that O. Knapp, William B. Johnson and Bristol and all in said Commonwealth a member of the Church. Mr. Whippie-It is not a question as they are the Christian Science Mr. Thompson-Are you going to Writings and works other than Science grant, bargain, sell and convey unto necessary.

it has any effect on the issues in this follows: Beginning at a point on the I will ask Mr. Whipple if Mr. Eus- have this understanding, Mr. Whipple, produce a copy of it in the form Southwesterly side of Caledonia Street tace is here? easterly boundary line of West Chester to state that before it was deemed pos- ments? That is not this deed that we are July 1st, 1886 recorded with Suffolk them; and therefore a moment later Mr. Krauthoff-Certainly; with your and gone all over the world. In fact, Deeds, Book 1738 page 533; thence I am going to offer a suggestion as to right to do the same. The Master-You agree that Ex- turning and running Southwesterly the limit of the evidence that I should The Master—You agree that Exturning and running Southwesterly

Mr. Whipple—Well, if Your Honor bible C was supplementary to and in

Mr. Waster—You agree that Exturning and running Southwesterly

Mr. Waster—You agree that I have called for of Mr

along said land conveyed to said

Now, we have, if

Now, we The Master—Reading it that way, if amendment of the deed of Sept. 1, Bradley sixty seven 35-100 feet signed for the arguments.

The Master—Reading it that way, if 1892. Now, the deed itself does not (67 35-100 ft) to land conveyed by The Master—Let us ge you will pardon me a moment more, say that Exhibit C was supplementary said Matthews to Nathan I. Souther by ment of the original deed," by "origi- Sept. 1, 1892. It refers to quite a dif- turning westerly along please, on page 94 of the printed rec- us until yesterday afternoon, and that it has been sent all over the world. supplementary to and in amend- to or in amendment of the deed of deed dated January 8th 1887; thence nal deed" is there meant the deed of ferent deed. There is where we get said land conveyed to Souther twenty into confusion, and I thought that two 89-100 feet (22 89-100 ft) to Lot L Mr. Whipple-Yes. Now, may I ask counsel might desire to have that as shown on a plan made by William

Your Honor to take the Bill in Equity cleared up. I do not know whether H. Whitney dated January 6th, 1887; thence turning and running North-Mr. Whipple-If Your Honor please, easterly along said Lot L seventy eight I will offer the suggestion that I made 46-100 feet (78 46-100 ft) to the point Mr. Bates Whom do you mean by a moment ago, that we be permitted to of beginning; containing 1455 square present other deeds at the time of the feet of land and being Lot A shown arguments, because evidently we have on said plan and being the same Mr. Whipple-The printers at the not the deeds here which will clear it premises conveyed to me by Joseph S. Brown by deed dated October 17, 1896 and recorded with said Suffolk Deeds Mr. Whipple-And it must be of Book 2393 Page 415 and hereby congreat importance to these directors, veyed with all the rights and subcertainly to those who are interested ject to the restrictions reservation and in Christian Science, that we know agreement referred to in said deed to once and for all what the terms of me also subject to a mortgage of the trust are under which these di- \$5750 00-100 given to George Smith rectors are holding, and, if there is and record with Suffolk Deeds, Book Mr. Whipple-And not March 10, and more than one, what the terms of the 2184 Page 99. To have and to hold trusts are, and also to clear up the the granted premises with all the question of what is the position of a privileges and appurtenances thereto Mr. Whipple -- in reprinting and man who is a trustee not under the belonging to the said Knapp, Johnsort of a position by the votes of the 'Christian Science Board of Directors' The Master-Let us all change it Board of Directors and not by the vote and their successors and assigns to of the First Members of the Church or- their own use and behoof forever. And I hereby for myself and my heirs, can tell until we get them, and get to are free from all incumbrances made material. If there is anything that you or suffered by me and that I will and because, inasmuch as it was the low up their mistakes, we should Mr. Bates-I submit, if Your Honor my heirs executors and administraplease, that we have introduced all tors shall warrant and defend the you offer those material parts. They surprised that he has not examined me but against none other. And for of the arguments, provided he will noti- hereby release unto the grantees and

of or to both dower and homestead things very well. It is their counsel Mr. Whipple-We will do that, but in the granted premises. In Witness arguments. you are not more surprised that I Whereof we the said Albert Metcalf I am surprised to find the insecurity of hands and seals this twenty third Mr. Whipple-Here you are criti-your clients' tenure of office. That is day of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety six. Mr. Bates-I am not surprised at Albert Metcalf Mary C. Metcalf and pass on them. presence of

> Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Suf-Mr. Whippie-I like your cheerful folk, ss. Boston October 23d, 1896. Then Albert Metcalf and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be his free act and deed, before me John H. Appleton, Justice of the Peace. March 14, 1899 at ten o'clock and fifty five minutes A. M. Received, Entered are marked only for identification. THOS. F. TEMPLE, Reg.

and others are not. A true copy from the records of Deeds for the County of Suffolk. Book 2591 ap- Page 398

Asst. Register."] The Master-Now, what else, Gov-Mr. Bates-Did I understand vou.

The Master-Never mind that. I am Mr. Whipple, to say that you were talking now about the conveyances, going to put Mr. Rowlands on the

going to ask whether Mr. Rowlands Mr. Demond-The question. Gov- there is no other deed upon which we Mr. Whipple-I wish you would will give to counsel for the plaintiffs ernor Bates, is whether the land con- rely; but if there are any others to be finish up your case. I see no reason such extracts from them as we rely veyed in these two Metcalf deeds is introduced, why, then we wish to be for our doing anything before you upon in advance of the arguments, and

The Master-We are now waiting determine the admissibility in evi-Mr. Bates—Certainly not. I have not deed which you offer is to be marked Mr. Bates—Have you any objection

Mr. Whipple)? Mr. Thompson-I think it should be. The Master-I understand, Gov- them in the arguments in the event Mr. Bates-Certainly not. The deed I think that it should go right in and ernor Bates, that we are now waiting that they are properly in evidence. for you to complete what you said you chance for misunderstanding on the Mr. Whipple-It should be marked, had omitted and reserved the right to gested-they are now marked for iden-

> Mr. Bates-Yes, Your Honor. Mr. Rowlands-Yes.

Mr. Whipple-This is Mr. Rowlands' knowledged on March 14, 1899. No, I which you have handed me. If it is beg your pardon; it is acknowledged important in any aspect-IMr. Bates confers with Mr. Whip-

If His Honor says that it is matewas dated, Oct. 23, 1896. It was re- rial in any aspect-I do not see that it is-or that it adds anything what- understanding, if Your Honor please. I The Master-Very good. Now, that ever to the facts already established would like to apply to Exhibit 58, the

is the signed application of Mr. Rowlands for membership in the Church, Christian Science Publishing Society. Mr. Whipple-And it is also recorded and the only part that I wish to put "June 6, 1905.

The Master-I do not see how you That I Albert Metcalf of Newton in the The rest of the application, showing cordances to them.

The Master-I am unable to see not to be printed in the record! Mr. Bates-I do not know that it

with Governor Bates' omissions. tion of the record?

to supplement what was then done. tion of Teachers at Chicago, Illinois, Streeter, two years before the records The Master-Page 94, I understood either in 1903 and 1904.

you to say? Mary Baker Eddy which have been before. 57-well, there are eight of them in of a party to the suit. I suppose that all, beginning with Exhibit 57. I it is admissible at any time court the portions thereof on which though very likely it is in his handwe rely, to be worked out by a paper writing. in writing to be delivered to counsel within the next few days, with the handwriting. corresponding right on the part of the counsel for the plaintiffs to select any comes back. portion on which they rely.

we cannot agree to that. If there are any things to which you want to call but I decline to admit it at present. particular attention, it seems to me that it should have been done before. We cannot see how the books themselves are admissible in evidence or will then have been selected by you, and we can then discuss their admissibility.

Mr. Krauthoff-Well, just so long as it is understood, if Your Honor of it, Mr. Whipple. please, so long as there is some understanding about it, that will be satisfactory to me; but I was going to do better than that; I was going to serve it on Mr. Whipple in advance of the

Mr. Whipple-Well, do that; serve on us in advance; but I do not wish it to state his version with regard to the which the directors had when they understood that the books are in evidence, because when you get the parts that you want to put in, His Honor can Mr. Krauthoff-We offer the books

in evidence at this time. in evidence, and are exhibits in the case. The Master-No; you have gone no

further than to have them marked for identification. Mr. Krauthoff-As to the Manual that is in in its entirety, but the others The Master-Certain books are in,

Mr. Krauthoff-The Church Manual purpose. marked No. 57g is in as an exhibit. edition?

Mr. Krauthoff-That is the eightyninth edition The Master-That is in evidence.

Mr. Krauthoff-That is in evidence in its entirety. Mr. Whipple-I so understand it. Mr. Krauthoff-These other books are marked for identification 57, 57a, b, c, d, e and f-there are seven in all books that Mr. Eustace said he followed in his work as a Christian Scientist, with the understanding that we then at the arguments the Court can dence of the books and extracts. All I wish now is not to have the evidence closed in such a way as to carry with it the idea that we cannot rely upon

Mr. Whipple-I have already sugtification—that if the parts to which counsel desire to refer were ready Mr. Whipple (to Mr. Rowlands) - now, and could be pointed out, we could discuss them. That not being so, I suggest that Mr. Krauthoff follow the course indicated-notify us within a offered in evidence, and if we see no objection to them there will be no further discussion; if we do object, Your Honor will pass upon our ob-

jections at the time of the arguments. Mr. Krauthoff - And that same Christian Science Hymnal, and Ex-Mr. Bates-What I propose to offer hibit 59, the Life of Mary Baker Eddy by Sybil Wilbur, published by The

Mr. Whipple-I will agree to that. Mr. Krauthoff-And, as facilitating the examination of these two books. "I hereby make application for would like to have marked for identi-Mr. Thompson-We had better have membership, and subscribe to the fleation two concordances, one the Tenets and the By-Laws of the Church. Concordance to Science and Health I have not studied Christian Science with Key to the Scriptures, and the with a teacher, and am not a member other the Concordance to Miscellaneous Writings and Works other than Town or city, Tomah. State, Wiscon- Eddy. They add, of course, nothing to the works; they are simply con-

Mr. Whipple-We agree that they may be marked for identification, but Mr. Krauthoff-Oh, certainly not.

is marked Exhibit 790 for identifica-The Concordance to Miscellaneous dispose of that in this way-

and Health is marked Exhibit 791 for statement. The Master-Everything else that the meantime that Mr. Choate did send referred to?

Mr. Bates-That is, the plaintiffs' merely because it is referred to in and Chase as aforesaid their succes- Lamont Rowlands, for membership in marked for identification. These are than that which is put in we might

Mr. Krauthoff-Yes. And may we should like to ask Mr. Thompson

The Master—And you there agree Park now Massachusetts Avenue sible that the case would take so long. Mr. Whipple—We agree to that. And such a letter was read at the directors that it was supplementary thereto thence running Southeasterly along he had made an appointment and cir- if we cannot agree on their admis- meeting at the same time that Mr. to land conveyed by Nathan Matthews ple, and he felt it necessary to go admissibility at the time of the argu-

Mr. Whipple-Very good. The Master-Let us get through handwriting of Mr. Eustace that we

ing of the day. There was some col- ments, when Mr. Eustace will be here, evidence. loquy between Mr. Whipple and my- and you will not suffer a prejudice by self with respect to these works of the fact that you did not bring it up that it was volunteered by General

marked for identification from Exhibit Mr. Krauthoff-It being a statement

would like to have it understood that Mr. Whipple-Not all statements of these works are in evidence, with our a party to a suit are admissible. It right to call to the attention of the is nothing that is signed by him, al-

Mr. Whipple-Bring it up when he

Mr. Krauthoff-I will take Your Mr. Whipple-I am sorry to say that Honor's direction. I offer it now. The Master-You may offer it now.

> to offer it at the time when Mr. Eus- drawn, and relates to this very mattace is here in person-The Master-Very well.

> any objections to it next fall? Mr. Krauthoff-We will send you a 8, 1915. (Handing letter to Mr. copy of it as soon as we get a history Whipple.)

Mr. Bates-I think that that is all. Your Honor.

Mr. Whipple-Yes, Your Honor. were destroyed, although perhaps not question was then taken up again.

at the moment and at the meeting.

The Master-Is that the eighty-ninth ask to cover with his testimony later, pated in the matter. if we deem it necessary, would be the circumstances of the meeting of May the evidence here. 27, 1918—a conference of the directors. I might desire to call him for the dence of it. purpose of showing that no agreement Mr. Whipp Eustace's at the time of the argument am I not right in that? if we should deem it necessary or ex-

pedient. I understand no objection is made to that arrangement. Mr. Bates-We do not object, if I understand Mr. Whipple; that is, we do not object to his offering Mr. Eustace upon any matter upon which Mr. Eustace has not already testified. Mr. Whipple-All right.

Mr. Bates-Provided it is in rebuttal of testimony which we have intro-Mr. Whipple-Very good. That is

even broader than the suggestion I made Mr. Bates-We want to give you full

Mr. Whipple-Thank you; we very

much appreciate your courtesy in that respect. I had thought that we would recall Mr. Rowlands with regard to the paper contract, but in view of what Your Honor has said, and what Governor Bates has said, with regard to its comparative unimportance, and the fact that Mr. Rowlands' testimony would be only cumulative of what Mr Watts has testified to, I have decided that it would not be proper to take Your Honor's time to go through that matter again. Therefore, unless Your Honor should desire to hear from him, or suggest that he ought to be called. or unless the other side desire to cross-examine him, we shall not offer him as a witness. If they do not want to cross-examine him, we will announce that our rebuttal is closed, with the exception of a call for Mr. Streeter's letter and the supplementary letter of Mr. Choate, which was referred And the name, Lamont Rowlands. Science and Health, by Mary Baker to by Mr. Thompson in his remarks yesterday.

> Mr. Bates-I stated yesterday, Your Honor, that it was my understanding that we never had either of those papers, as a part of our papers. We know nothing of any second letter of The Concordance to Science and Mr. Choate; and so far as the Streeter you mean? letter is concerned, that was never ours and we never had it.

Mr. Whipple-Very well. Let us son. Mr. Bates-That is Miss Warren's dence?

Mr. Whipple-If we should find in

Exhibit C of the plaintiff's bill, and sors and assigns. A parcel of land the Christian Science Church, dated the only two that have not been desire to offer it at the time of argument. As to the Streeter letter. that if we find any articles in the which it was read by General Streeter The Master-Exhibit C is referred now Norway Street distant South- Mr. Whipple-If Your Honor please, Sentinel or Journal that we have on the same occasion at which Mr. 34-100 feet (422 34-100 ft) from the his class; and I will take this occasion those also in advance of the argu- I will offer that copy of it, because understand that it is admitted that

Mr. Thompson-It has been published in many thousands of copies it is well known to everybody except Your Honor, together with the other

Mr. Bates-I think Mr. Thompson's desire to read in evidence at this time. statement is correct that many thou-Mr. Krauthoff - If Your Honor The document was not discovered by sand copies have been published and ord, at the opening of the fifth day- is the reason why it has not been here- since this case started. He neglected The Master-What is this-a correctofore mentioned or produced. As we to state that fact. It is a letter which understand it, it is a paper read by it is alleged was read to the Board of Mr. Krauthoff-No. I just wanted Mr. Eustace at the General Associa- Directors, volunteered by General which were introduced in evidence, Mr. Whipple-I suggest that you and was not read at the time of the Mr. Krauthoff-Page 94, at the open- bring it up at the time of the argu- records which we have introduced in

Mr. Whipple-I do not understand Streeter: I understand that it was read at the request of Mr. McLellan. then chairman of the Board of Directors, a de facto or acting officer of the Church.

Mr. Bates-The letter itself says, in substance, that it is volunteered. Mr. Thompson-If you talk about

Mr. Krauthoff—It is entirely in his better have it in? The Master-What is the date of the letter? Mr. Thompson-The letter is Sept

8, 1915. It was written at the time

when Mr. Choate was consulted and

wrote the letter which they have offered in evidence, and at the time that Mr. Krauthoff-Subject to our right he had another letter which was withter. I now hand Mr. Whipple the document which he is asking for Mr. Whipple-That is agreeable. namely, a letter from General Streeter think is material, I would suggest that And, by the way, will you send a to Messrs, Archibald McLellan, Alliat the time assigned for arguments copy of it to us, or let us take the son V. Stewart, John V. Dittemore original, so that we can be considering Adam H. Dickey, and James A. Neal, the question of whether we will make Christian Science Board of Directors, dated Concord, New Hampshire, Sept.

> Mr. Whipple-This apparently is duplicate original.

Mr. Thompson-Yes. Mr. Whipple-I offer it on the have already said that Mr. Eustace is ground that Your Honor might propnot in the city and have stated the erly, and perhaps ought to, have a reasons for his absence. If he was knowledge of the entire information here I should call him to permit him which was available to the directors meeting or meetings in February, took this action with regard to their 1916, on the occasion of the presen- own salaries. Your Honor will retation of the Dittemore memorandum, member that as the evidence now and a letter from the trustees to the stands that Mr. McLellan and Mr. directors. I should expect him to tes- Dittemore both objected to this raise tify that no agreement, gentlemen's in salaries in 1915. It has appeared in Mr. Bates-They have been offered agreement or otherwise, was reached evidence, without contradiction, that at that time, and that the occasion Mr. McLellan was a very forceful and ended substantially as stated by Mr. dominating man. Your Honor has not McKenzie in the testimony; and that failed to notice that it was very shortly the papers which had been presented after he passed on that the salary

Mr. Bates-I submit, Your Honor, My impression is that that is suffi- that that also is an incorrect stateciently covered in the testimony that ment. It is incorrect as to Mr. Dittehe has already given. If I find that it more, who favored it from the beginis, he will not be recalled for that ning; it is incorrect as to Mr. Mc-Lellan, who was living when the sal-The only other point that we should aries were finally raised and partici-

> Mr. Whipple-All I can go by is Mr. Bates-Well, there is no evi-

or understanding was reached there. Neal, uncontradicted, was that it was Again, I think probably not, because opposed by Mr. McLellan, but he said Mr. Neal stated very frankly that the that Mr. McLellan did protest against parties were to leave the whole mat- it, but that Mr. Dittemore did not; and ter to demonstration, and admitted Mr. Thompson then showed him a pathat the trustees' records on the sub- per, apparently a written protest by ject were substantially correct. We Mr. Dittemore, and then he admitted do not wish to foreclose ourselves that he was wrong, and said that Mr from offering that testimony of Mr. Dittemore did protest against it. Now,

Mr. Thompson-Might you not, Mr. Whipple, in justice to Mr. Dittemore-The Master-Suppose we come first to this particular letter or alleged letter by General Streeter, dated Sept. 8, 1915. I want to see where we stand about that.

permit me, Mr. Bates having made a statement here which-The Master-Oh, no; I want to find out about this. What are we going to do about that? Mr. Thompson-Then let me make

Mr. Thompson-Will Your Honor

which is not correct. The Master-Don't argue the case. Mr. Whipple-I should like to offer it, and I was stating the grounds and the reasons on which I offer it. The Master-Have we in the record

a sweeping denial of his statement,

alleged letter, or the time when it was read to the directors, or any action taken in regard to it? Mr. Thompson-Yes, sir-all three. It is testified to.

Mr. Whipple-I think so. It accords

at present anything referring to that

with my memory. The Master-Anything different? Mr. Bates-Why, Mr. Thompson has referred to it in his questions. The Master-I do not mean that;

Mr. Whipple-Why, the answers to his questions. The Master-What? Mr. Whipple-The answer to his question.

anything in evidence, in the testi-

mony?-anything that appears.

Mr. Bates-I think nothing further than that they had heard of this letter. The Master-What? Mr. Whipple-It was read-heard it

Mr. Bates-That might be-1915. Mr. Whipple-Mr. Neal stated that it was read in 1915, as I remember. The Master-The answer-what do

Mr. Whipple-Mr. Neal, in his answers to questions put by Mr. Thomp-The Master-Oh, in Mr. Neal's evi-

Mr. Whipple-Yes, Your Honor. The Master-This letter has been

Mr. Bates This deed is referred to the said Knapp, Johnson, Armstrong [The portion of the application of you have mentioned has already been or read to the directors another letter Mr. Whipple-I so remember it; that

Mr. Bates-I do not so remember it. excluding it. Whipple-Am I not right in

it, but if the record shows it, why I case ild be glad to be corrected.

the letter, and if it is sufficiently now? nav be admissible.

This is a letter which it is al-

The Master Well, very well; that the time. receive the letter in evidence?

dr. Bates-I do not think that would ake it relevant to any issue in the Eustace case, Your Honor

The Master-It must be in that case elevant as the letters of Mr. Choate ble. d your own firm.

were introduced because it had the General. been claimed that we had deleted the rds in regard to this matter.

Master-No; there is testimony stating that beside what appears in the public press. the record there were other letters read and considered.

Mr. Bates-Not at that time. The Master-Perhaps not at the ne meeting but at some time.

Mr. Bates-Two years prior. Mr. Thompson-No. Bates-Yes; it was 1915 and

these records were 1917. of Mr. Choate, dated almost the same

Mr. Bates I have not: I have only introduced the records of-

The Master-Don't go off on the letter of Mr. Choate, please, at present; tick to the letter of General Streeter. Mr. Thompson-It is the same time exactly. Governor Bates has repeat- anything that counsel or a majority of dly sent out word that we are talking them desire to have. out different periods. We are not. s subject was discussed by Mr. be. hoate, Mr. Streeter and Mr. Bates at the same time.

Mr. Bates-It was not. The Master-Please confine your- over again. selves to one letter, that of General

Mr. Thompson-Yes. It was a meetng in 1915.

at we have about that? the evidence in the case.

ow refer to? ompson-Mr. Neal's.

Bates-Point it out in your The Master-Mr. Neal said it was

eceived at what time? Mr. Thompson-Mr. Neal said it was eceived in 1915, at the time Mr.

'hoate's letter was received. The Master-In 1915. That is enough pose me. He gives a date, does he? know that he gives the month-he purpose, if he is not here now -

gives the year. The Master-Read by the Board of

know whether he said that; he said it will assent to it.

The Master-If it was read I sup- bounded field. pose we can assume that. Mr. Thompson- L suppose

The Master-Now, it seems to me it will be proper to allow them to refer

Honor, I don't recall the record where Ir. Neal made any such statement it assuming he might have made ing. uch a statement, then I should want o urge upon Your Honor that because ey had asked him in cross-examinaas to whether or not some paper had been read at some meeting would not necessarily make it competent. I cannot see any issue in the Eustace here. upon which it could be com-In regard to the controversy, saibly in the Dittemore case, when hat is opened. Mr. Dittemore may ly be able to present it, and if shes to we should not object. years before. I think perhaps ord in confusion arises from the fact the letters which were read yesrday were not read as letters, but been examining it. hey were read merely as a part of the

The Master-The dates all speak you.

Ir Bates-In addition to that, as I you personallyrstand it, this paper offered has gnature, it is not an original, it not authenticated in any way, noas identified it.

Master-I suppose there cannot why stand upon that technicality? be any dispute about the idens afterward published extensively

to say that I consider it abso- your offer of proof next fall. n the stand, in my belief.

Mr. Bates-I will not object to it on the ground that it has not been au- all in. Absolutely; of thenticated, although that would be an Mr. Bates-No, it is not in. course he did. That is in the case absolutely valid objection; but I do Mr. Whipple—You wouldn't want to seeming to act for any individual mem- whether successful or not, would amending the By-Laws; and he bases by their common personal interest. wish to object to it on the ground that put it in again? Mr. Bates I do not so remember it is not competent on any issue in this

The Master-If there is testimony of to your objection, we will now take it. was Mr. McLellan. that kind by Mr. Neal, and if you now I don't suppose you want to read it

r that that is the letter to which Mr. Whipple-No, Your Honor, I Mr. Neal referred, I suppose the let- don't care to read any of it. May I art, but Mr. Stewart afterwardsoffer this suggestion in connection Mr. Bates I do not think so, Your with it? If it should transpire that I right to what they said about the ent' unquestionably shows that when into conflict with his vote in the fiduam wrong in my recollection in regard Streeter letter? eged was read to the Board of Di- to Mr. Neal we should claim the priv- Mr. Bates-Mr. McLellan sought the replied, under date of September. 3d., the author of our textbook, Science by-law, she realized that occasion ently of the question whether there volunteered by General ilege at the date of the argument to advice of General Streeter, his per- that the board would be pleased to see and Health.' rector away back in 1915, as being call him to testify that it was read, be-sonal friend, and asked him to come me at this time. cause every one knows that it was at to the board meeting and deliver an

aid that such a letter was read to the regard to it, that if it be true, as coun- that which had been given by Mr. Directors, considered by sel tell me, that it has been once ex- Choate. He delivered the opinion, and the date on which that was tensively published in the papers, stating that he volunteered it, and as a board, are so enormous, and the accord, I have such a high personal contemplated that any future changes few of many examples, it seems clear appears, why isn't it proper to there is no occasion for having it now carried it away with him when he form of your church organization is regard for Mr. Choate and confidence in the directors' compensation should that a vote passed by the Christian appear at length again.

Mr. Thompson-None whatever, The Master-In the papers. Mr. Whipple-Well, we should-

Mr. Thompson-It might save trou-Mr. Whipple-Mr. Choate's letter Mr. Choate, had given. Mr. Bates No. Your Honor, be- and Mr. Bates' letter have been adse those were a part of the record. vertised; I hate to discriminate against

Mr. Bates-Well, you are not discriminating against him, because-The Master-He has had his day in

Mr. Bates-He has had his day. It was published in the New York Her- opinion had been delivered. ald and the Boston Herald, and, as Mr. Thompson says, all round the world.

I take his statement for it. Mr. Whipple-I seem to remember a circular which the directors got out in response to the circulation of the General's letter, in which they gave Governor Bates' objection. Mr. Thompson-I don't suppose you copious extracts both from the Choate ntend to mislead the tribunal, but it and the Bates letter, so that I guess impossible to understand what you honors are easy as far as that is con- stances and that will make it unnec- position practically without precedent readjustment of the salary of the You have introduced a letter cerned, and we should be discriminating against the General if we did not

allow this to be printed. Mr. Thompson-I think, on second thoughts, it would be,

Mr. Bates-Well, I object to that. The Master - Of course, I cannot Governor Bates' objection? take any great amount of responsibility in excluding from the record

Mr. Thompson-I think it ought to jection.

The Master-I do not think it ought to be. It is a great waste of good time, paper, and money to print it all is marked Exhibit 792. R. J. M., and is

Mr. Thompson - There are some present who-

Mr. Bates-I may say, Your Honor, also, that if Your Honor admits that, The Master-What is the evidence we will reserve the right to put in testimony in regard to the circumstan-Mr. Thompson-It was written then, ces under which it was offered and eccived then, and read then. That is the whole facts in the case. They have not appeared in any way, shape or The Master-Whose evidence do you manner and we have the right to have them appear if this is going to be a part of this record.

Mr. Whipple-Couldn't you do it now? Mr. Bates-No, we can't do it now. Mr. Whipple-Haven't you got your

Mr. Bates-Not the witnesses whom we would have to call for that pur-

Mr. Whipple-If you will tell us Mr. Bates-He isn't here now.

Thompson—I don't know and what he would testify to and make ful as it is unsought. Such action on lar member of the Church. You were regarding which the following is a these companies, because 'no man can whether he said considered. I don't your reservation in that way, and we my part is occasioned solely by my simply intrusted with their manage- preliminary statement of my views. leave a sort of unfenced and un- shall not be put in jeopardy by dissen- nite purpose. So long as the manage-

Mr. Bates-You have unfenced it

evidence-Mr. Whipple-No. no.

Mr. Bates—In the first place. Your able to point it out, although you have board to make certain readjustments an attempt by some dissatisfied bene-board to amend or alter those Bysince the subject came up this morn- aries of board members from \$2500,

> of this suggestion to leave the oppor- and to do this without changing the tunity open to have the right to put in more evidence. Now tell us what you want to offer and why you can't With Mr. Demond, I examined the The Master-Is Mr Neal's evidence

Mr. Bates-Yes, Your Honor.

The Master-Can't we find it now? Mr. Bates-And they have not

Mr. Whipple-I have not examined it.

Mr. Thompson-I have not looked at Thompson-But the date shows. that are not so, that I cannot follow Laws.

The Master-Governor Bates

you not been informed by your own clash with their fiduciary duties. clients that it was read, and if so,

case. I think it is put in for the would testify to, Your Honor, and they the record, etc. were members at that time-they steadily became more personal in char-board. Master-I think I shall have to would testify to the effect that the acter, and the board seemed to be was under consideration; that they tions, I began to reflect on the dangers selves as members of this board, but arises.

was read by General Streeter, believe that I am quite justified in time were receiving a total compen- higher importance than the particular the spiritual and temporal affairs of Laws:

The Master-Well, subject of course members opposed it, and one of them and that (3) it was my duty to point

Mr. Bates-That Mr. McLellan saw

opinion on that matter. He came there may all be true. But if Mr. Neal has The Master-I suggest further, in and delivered an opinion opposing conference.

> went away. The Master-The opinion being the

letter now offered? understand, in contradiction to the would ordinarily be. opinion that Mr. Elder, I would say

letter now in question?

Thompson's statement.

Mr. Bates-That is a fact.

may this be marked? The Master-I think so, subject to

Mr. Whipple-I understand that he essary to call Mr. Neal in the fall, because we will accept that statement,

chairman, Mr. McLellan. The Master-I take it subject to

Mr. Bates-I understand so The Master-I understand he does not waive his objection. Mr. Bates-I do not waive the ob-

Mr. Whipple-Very well. [A letter from Mr. Streeter to the Board of Directors, dated Sept. 8, 1915, as follows:] "Concord, N. H., Sept. 8, 1915.

"Messrs. Archibald McLellan. "Allison V. Stewart. "John V. Dittemore, "Adam H. Dickey, "James A. Neal, "Boston, Mass. 'Gentlemen:

I want to say to you.

sible misunderstanding. This confer- actual control of either. ence is of my own seeking. Of course

sion in this board.

the amount now limited by Section 8 Mr. Whipple—You have just thought of the By-Laws, to \$8000 or \$10,000 knowledge of the Church members. offer it now. Most of your clients are questions and prepared an opinion to which I will hereafter refer.

"On July 21, Mr. Choate wrote me, grounds of analogy. inclosing copies of Mr. Dittemore's

cpinlon, and his reply of July 1.

specifically considered: Mr. Bates-Well, Mr. Thompson has Directors to amend the By-Laws of The Mother Church.

rapid succession, Governor, of facts otherwise than by amending the By-

"4. The question of expediency.

they would testify to. That those two tributing to the growing dissension, Church organization. out to the board as a whole the dangers which may become important, namely, Mr. Thompson-Who was the other? incident to such dissension. On my how are the existing provisions of the Mr. Choate; the other was Mr. Stew- ingly wrote the secretary of the board Section 3, which provides as follows: sion on this point may be right, its and in its operation. It extends to all that 'I would very much like a con-The Master-Couldn't you come ference before any controverted mat- adopted, nor any tenet or by-law doubt. The use of the words at pres- personal interests may be brought

is bound to be far more disastrous well as confidence in my own capacity previously been, i.e., by amendment their own salary would have no legal than discord in the governing body of to fairly reconsider and change my Mr. Bates-The opinion being, as I a corporation or other organization own opinion when shown reasons why their making by a different method, at the suit of any member of the

waive the identification of it on Mr. religious organization by which it was modified my opinion for reasons ad- amend the by-laws on that subject. stand that it came after Mr. Choate's affairs of the members of the great conferred. Mother Church, but also in combina-Mr. Whipple—Was it? Now, we will the supreme and final control of vast certain fundamental questions con- could of their own motion at any time assent that his clients would testify to properties, including trust funds of nected with the present controversies, thereafter legally increase their comwhat Governor Bates has stated. Now some \$3,000,000, with the exclusive and it would be a waste of time to repower of disposing of an annual in- write or restate them for this meeting. come now amounting to around The opinion follows:

\$400,000. does not object under those circum- five members of the board stand in a expediency involved in the proposed in modern history. No other board in Christian Science Board of Directors.' the English-speaking world is vested which is to the effect that it was read with such a combination of exclusive to the board at the request of the and unrevisable power over spiritual lution now pending before the Chrisand property concerns as this board tian Science Board of Directors inseems to possess on the face of the volves two related but nevertheless creating documents. I use the word distinct branches, viz., 'seems' advisedly, because I am convinced that these powers, although not sign all offices now held by him under so intended, are not immutable, but or in connection with The Mother are probably subject to change or Church, except his directorate, upon modification if occasion therefor the ground that the responsibilities of arises.

mind you of certain conditions which virtually all their time to their duties tatives of the Church upon a matter you already know but which cannot as directors and as trustees of Mrs. safely be disregarded.

I am not counsel for the board; and solute controller of both, in fact and in matters, i. e., whether the work and their fiduciary duty. neither do I come here as counsel for law it holds these powers solely in responsibilities of the board have as any individual member of the board, trust to be exercised for the benefit yet actually increased to such an ex- N. H. 537, where the same persons most importance that, at any rate dur-Thompson—Yes, sir. I don't whom you would like to call for that or because of personal friendship for of the members of The Mother Church. tent as to require this drastic step. any member. I am here on my own sole initiative, not to give unsolicited members have no greater interest in legal advice, but to utter a word of the church proporty including the Church funds raises solicited to the Church funds raises solicited ern and the B. C. & M. railreadight of Directors, which has succeeded to the Church funds raises solicited to the Church funds raises solicited a majority of the Constituted a maj Mr. Whipple——we will agree; but legal advice, but to utter a word of the church property, including the the Church funds, raises serious queswas held that they were disqualified the church property including the succeed thereto should refrain from warning which appears to me as need- trust estate, than the humblest regu- tions of law as well as of expediency, to vote joint traffic contracts between I do not want to desire that what Mrs. Eddy built up ment for a general but entirely defiment of these general trusts is wise Mother Church: "Let me review briefly the circum- and discreet and commends itself to and unbounded it by introducing this stances which led up to the present document about which you have no evidence—

"Shortly before the middle of July stances which it is now proposed to the beneficiaries, no questions will rectors, which it is now proposed to the beneficiaries, no questions will rectors, which it is now proposed to their inherent fairness.

"Shortly before the middle of July probably be raised; but if the confi-"Shortly before the middle of July, dence of the beneficiaries in your Mr. McLellan conferred with me rela- management shall once be seriously legal question which naturally sug-Mr. Bates — and you have not been tive to the proposals made in the impaired, it is but natural to expect gests itself is as to the power of the been looking through the records ever and specifically to increase the sal-ficiary or beneficiaries to challenge

your authority in the courts. "So far as I know, this is the only church organization in the western world, outside of the Catholic Church, power, the directors could undoubt- selves either before or after the rendi- eration of the Christian Science Board By-Law and without notice to or in which the church members have no voice in the management of their temporal or spiritual church concerns; and the foundation of the two organizations does not seem to afford just of Article XXXV, Section 3, that-

"The organization of the Mother official request of June 15 for his Church rests upon the powers con- amended or annulled without the writ- awetz on Private Corporations, 508. ferred by general statute, combined ten consent of Mary Baker Eddy, the "I at once replied to Mr. Choate, with powers created by the Founder, author of our textbook Science and salaries, unless expressly authorized pointed out anything in his statement sending him a copy of my opinion In all church organizations resting on Health.' ut here is a letter that was written that justifies their putting this rec- wherein the following questions were the statute, the ultimate management and control of all the temporal and assumes that this section, and the Corporations, p. 2059. "1. The power of the Board of spiritual concerns of the church is other somewhat similar provisions "Directors have no authority to act vested solely in the beneficiaries, quoted by him, exclude the possibility for the corporation in matters in member of the board has taken the namely, the church members. In this of any amendment of the By-Laws which they themselves are interested. wiser position upon the questions "2. The power of the directors. Church organization, whose legal exrd. It was a part of the record it at all. I spoke from memory. You apart from the question of personal istence depends on the same statute, while I am not prepared affirmatively poration, and they are not to be perof 1917, at the time the salaries were are making your statements in such interest, to alter their compensation the Founder attempted by trust docu- to assent to the correctness of this mitted to act where duty conflicts with now and hereafter to compose such ments, including by-laws, to deprive assumption, the question whether the interest. the Church members of any voice in power of amendment now exists is selves and the corporation at the same on these or other questions without "3. The legal difficulty with respect the management of the spiritual or certainly a grave one. A corporation, time. For the same reason, directors personal antagonism, and to act to-Mr. Whipple—Governor Bates, do to the directors increasing their own temporal concerns of the Church and whether religious or other, with imsalary and thereby acting as repre- to vest that power exclusively and per- mutable by-laws that can be revised Nor can they vote a salary to one of tolerance for each other's views. It is sentatives of the Church upon a mat- manently in a board of five men cre- in no particular, however necessary their number as president or secre- the right and duty of each of you to Mr. Whipple-May I interrupt? Have ter wherein their personal interests ated by her, with authority to elect their revision may become by reason tary or treasurer at a meeting where exercise his individual judgment in their own successors. If the Church of changed conditions, is nothing short his presence is necessary to a quorum. carrying on Mrs. Eddy's work, but members or any considerable number of an anomaly hitherto unknown to And such votes, if passed, are voidable what I particularly seek to impress on "Since that time I have had vari- thereof shall be aroused to challenge the law. In my judgment the course by the corporation, and if money has you today is that if you carry such Mr. Bates-Because the circum- ous conferences with Mr. Choate and at law the board's power of exclusive may well hold, if the question should been paid it may be recovered back.' exercise of individual judgment to the on if, as you tell me, the letter stances under which it was read are Mr. McLellan respectively, relative control conferred by the Founder in be submitted, that the section above -Camden Land Co. v. Lewis, 101 Me. extent of destroying your ability to a very important portion of the evi- to the controversies growing out of disregard of the statutes on which the quoted was intended to require Mrs. 78, 97. the matter as well as subsequent pro- Church is based and which confer ex- Eddy's consent to amendments only Mr. Whipple-Now, we are perfectly posals to expunge a part or the whole clusive control on the members, this during her lifetime, and that her of the directors were concerned (for tions, the results to yourselves, to your ot wish to raise a technical point willing that you should state those of the official records relating to sal- question of power of control by the death has dispensed with the necessity example, if the only question were Church organization, and to the cause the letter out of the record, if circumstances, as you are informed of any increase, also as to whether any board conferred by the Founder, or of such consent, at least with respect whether Mr. Dickey were entitled to you represent, will probably be far r Honor would like to have it go them by your clients, or you can put part of that record could legally be power of control by the Church mem- to amendments of the business provi- an increased salary as treasurer), the more disastrous than an unwise de-In fact, if Your Honor thinks it is your clients on to state them; but I expunged by a majority vote without bers conferred by the statutes will imant and ought to go in I do not would like to have you state on the unanimous consent of all participants, mediately be raised. And while the from those establishing the essential fied to act on that question, and the any specific question could produce. I would object any way; but I do record so that you would be limited in also as to whether the board by a ma- result of such a controversy cannot Tenets of Christian Science. jority vote could lawfully deny the certainly be predicted, no good lawyer ely irrelevant as to the issues in Mr. Bates-What the witnesses right of a member to have a copy of will advise that such a claim would the question of present power to ing. But where the directors are all ences and act harmoniously is one of not constitute a distinct menace to the amend the By-Laws is novel and concerned alike, as in the action now the well-recognized grounds upon see of saving Mr Dittemore from are two members of the board who "As these controversies in the board power of control now possessed by this doubtful, and hence that the proposed, the rule disqualifying them which courts of equity interfere to re-

"The responsibilities which rest that while Mr. Choate's opinion of July 20 are not in that while Mr. Choate's opinion of July 20 are not in that which the foregoing quotations are a specific mean individually and 1 and my opinion of July 20 are not in the foregoing quotations are a specific mean. upon you gentlemen, individually and 1 and my opinion of July 20 are not in attempted to concentrate in this board vanced by him or he would have made "If a by-law in the precise language

'Preliminary memo opinion by Mr. "By this form of organization the Streeter as to questions of law and

> July 20, 1915. "The action proposed by the reso-

"(1) That each director shall rethe board have so increased with the "I will not now furnish extended rea- growth of the Christian Science move-Eddy's residuary trust.

"In the eyes of the world you five "(2) That upon the taking of the men are Mrs. Eddy's representatives, foregoing action the compensation or legal question involved in the pro- able. It would invite suspicion and created by her to conserve after her salary of the Board of Directors shall posed action arises from the fact that criticism, and leave the directors' acdeath what she had built up, to pro- be 'readjusted' in conformity with when the Board of Directors undertake tion open to attack in the courts for mote and extend her religious doc- Mr. Choate's opinion of July 1, i. e., to vote an increase in their own salary, an indefinite period. trines, and to manage the property increased from the present figure of whether by amendment of the By-"Christian Science Board of Directors, interests which she left for their sup- \$2500 per annum to \$8000 or \$10,000 Laws or by any other method, they

rectors to amend the By-Laws of The

"Since the present salary of the difixed by the Church By-Laws, the first Laws. Being the governing body of "The principle that directors for the provisions thereof to which pensation is voted.' 10 Cyc. 899. Mr. Choate calls attention in his

adopted nor any Tenet or By-Law ices rendered to the company.' 1 Mor- and expediency here discussed.

Master If, however, it is now perfectly proper to do so; that two the conclusion that (1) the general attack upon your official powers interest, to alter their compensation undertook as directors to renew the several trustees to work together, the

is, I think that he testified that the offered by Mr. Whipple, I am unable to members of the board who at that situation in the board was of far should be made and the control of otherwise than by amending the By- contracts with themselves and fix

sation of \$12,500 per year or more— questions in controversy or the desires The Mother Church should be vested "In his opinion of July 1 Mr. Choate appointing A the company's agent to Mr. Whipple-Pardon me. This is or rights of any individual member, in the Church members at large by takes the view that while the By-Laws contract with B, and C its agent to that (2) I ought not, certainly at this judicial decree. Nor can you fail to are unamendable, the directors can in- contract with A, etc. It was held that stage, to be in the position of even recognize that such an attack per se, crease their compensation without the contracts thus made were vitiated ber of the board in controversies with create discussion and troubles which this opinion upon the fact that the the court saying: Mr. Bates-You were asking what other members, and of thereby con- would seriously affect the present words 'at present' are used in the by-

spect for any opinion rendered by Mr. to benefit his own personal interest own initiative, on Aug. 31, I accord- By-Laws affected by Article XXXV, Choate and recognize that his conclu- This rule is strict in its requirements "No new tenet or by-law shall be correctness seems open to serious transactions where the individual's taken.' To this request the secretary written consent of Mary Baker Eddy, Mrs. Eddy last amended this particular clary capacity, and it works independmight some day arise for further re- was fraud or whether there was good "I have referred to this question in adjustment; but it by no means fol- intention. Where the possibility "The foregoing is a brief but accu- my opinion of July 20, which I incor- lows that these words were inserted such a conflict exists there is the rate statement of the reasons for this porate herewith as a part of this state- for the purpose of enabling such re- danger intended to be guarded against ment. Let me preface it by saying adjustment to be made without amend- by the absoluteness of the rule.

so unique, that dissension among you in his legal ability and fairness, as be made in the same way they had Science Board of Directors increasing the same is wrong, that I am And it is certainly true as a general. "My reflections on the present sit- certain if Mr. Choate and I had proposition that the only appropriate Church member is equitably or beneuation led me, among other things, to had opportunity to discuss these method of making a change with re- ficially interested in the funds from The Master-The opinion being the review the original foundation upon questions before we had written, spect to a subject which is dealt with which such salary increases will be which this board was established, and we should not have differed widely in and governed by the by-laws of a cor- taken. The equitable or beneficial in-Mr. Bates-Yes, I assume it was. We to consider the anomalous form of our conclusions. Either I should have poration or other association, is to terest of such member in the Church

Mr. Whipple-The only difference in of five men not only the exclusive changes in his for reasons urged by of this by-law, fixing the directors' my information is that I do not under- and final control of all the spiritual me. I regret that we could not have compensation, should be adopted by an ordinary business corporation, the "I introduce this opinion here be- directors, under the construction sugtion therewith to vest in this board cause it clearly states my views on gested in the opinion of Mr. Choate, pensation without an amendment of that by-law. I think such action would be illegal.

"2. Since the directors are the sole governing body of the Church, the assumption that Mrs. Eddy, by interpolating the words 'at present,' intended to authorize future adjustments of their salary otherwise than by, amendment, seems to involve an assumption that she intended to make the directors sole judges of the amount of their own compensation both during the remainder of her life and after her decease. Such assumption seems to me inherently improbable, and every legal intendment would be against it for reasons hereinafter pointed out.

"3. The legal difficulty with respect to the directors increasing their own sons for this view, but will briefly rement as to demand that they devote salary, and thereby acting as represenwherein their personal interests clash Church members will know. The comwith their fiduciary duty.

port. The form of your church organi-zation, however wise and necessary "The proposed resignation by the case, and that such action, either by salary were clear, as the foregoing "I have tried to put in writing, and it may seem to you to be, is naturally members of the board of their offices corporate directors, by private agents considerations show that it is not, the with your permission will read, what calculated to excite human jealousy. and employments, some of which are or trustees, or by anybody else who question of the practical expediency of The members of The Mother Church and some are not compensated for occupies a representative or fiduciary the proposed action would, in my judg-"While I have no apology to make have the entire beneficial interest in from the Church funds, raises no ques- position, is forbidden by an elementary ment, be a very grave one. for being here, my peculiar position the church property and church man- tion of law, and the only question of principle that has long obtained. All greater extent than any other religi should be frankly stated at the outset, agement, while under the present or fact or expediency which it involves such fiduciaries are in law disqualified ous movement in the western world to the end that there may be no pos- ganization they are deprived of all is whether the alleged necessity really to act for their principals or bene- for nineteen hundred years, Christian exists of each of the five directors de- ficiaries in any matter wherein their Science owes its origin and growth to "While in form the board is the ab- voting his entire time to the Church personal interest may conflict with a single personality, viz., its discoverer

"1. The power of the Board of Ditracts so voted by them must conclusively be deemed fraudulent in law, and treated as void at the suit of an

> "The application of the same principle to an attempt by directors to fix

the Church, and invested with all its not deal for themselves with the corbusiness powers, the members of the poration necessarily precludes them Church as such having no voting from voting compensation for them- has been prepared for the considedly amend the By-Laws were it not tion of the service for which the com- of Directors at the personal request "'It would be contrary to estab-

"'The directors cannot fix their own

difficulty might be avoided by the in-"In short, I am of the opinion that terested director refraining from vot- that such inability to compose differaction which will certainly raise this to act as judges of their own case can- move trustees. When personal an-"I do not need to point out the question ought to be avoided until a not be avoided by indirection. Thus in tagonism has developed in a board of aim any desire to have it go into question of the raising of the salaries fast dividing into two opposing fac- grave consequences, not only to your- clear and urgent necessity therefor Mallory v. Mallory wheeler Co., 61 joint trustees, whether created by Conn. 131, A, B, and C were salaried will or otherwise, to such an extent Bates Well, I want to save sought the advice of Mr. Choate; that to the Church organization which were to the great cause you represent, that "2. The power of the directors, officers of a corporation, and were as to endanger the interests of the Mr. Choate advised them that it was thereby being developed, and reached would be likely to ensue if such an apart from the question of personal also a majority of its directors. They trust by impairing the ability of the

their salaries as such other officers by

"'It is a thoroughly well settled law fixing the directors' compensation equitable rule that anyone acting in "There is another serious question at \$2500 as last amended by Mrs. Eddy. a fiduciary relation shall not be per-"While I entertain the greatest re- | mitted to make use of that relation

"Under the settled rule of law of Church, for the reason that every funds does not seem to be affected by the fact that under the By-Laws the control and management of the funds are extensively vested in the Board of Directors. Such a suit might be brought, certainly in Suffolk County, and, if the New Hampshire law in a somewhat analogous case should be adopted, in any county in Massachusetts. It also might be brought in the federal court for the District of Massachusetts.

"If the proposed action of the Board of Directors should be taken by published amendment of the By-Laws and thus presumably brought to the attention of all the Church members, it might acquire in time a sort of practical validity if all the Church members acquiesced in it, from the fact that failure to act within a reasonable time would constitute such laches as thereafter to preclude them from attacking but it is manifestly undesirable for the titular heads of a great religious movement to take action regarding their personal salaries which is legally invalid and take the risk of this du-

bious species of vindication. "An amendment of this by-law, however objectionable, has the merit of frankness and publicity because the parative secrecy of the method pro-"In my opinion, the most serious posed renders it still more objection-

"4. The question of expediency.
"Even if the technical legal right and founder, Mary Baker G. Eddy, For "Thus, in Pearson v. Railroad, 62 this reason it seems to me of the utsucceed thereto, should refrain from any action tending to impair the confidence of Christian Scientists in their leadership or to afford the enemies of Christian Science ground for impugn ing their motives and good faith. And in my judgment no action better calculated to oreate suspicion and adverse criticism could well be taken than for the directors to lay themselves open to the charge of using their official powers to advance their own pecuniary

interest almost as soon as Mrs. Eddy's guiding hand has been removed. "FRANK S. STREETER. "The foregoing preliminary memoof Mr. Archibald McLellan, chairman

"If desired I shall be glad to confer or other agents of a corporation to with Mr. Choate, counsel for the board. "'No new Tenet or By-Law shall be fix their own compensation for serv- with reference to the questions of law

"Concord, N. H., July 20, 1915. "The matters considered in the foreby the charter or by the stockholders going opinion are important; but the "Mr. Choate's opinion apparently to do so.' 3 Clark & Marshall Private thing of greatest importance is not whether Mr. Choate's opinion or my own is right, nor whether this or that They cannot serve them- differences as may arise between them work in harmony, thereby dividing the "If the private interest of only one board into permanently opposing fac-

"Let me point out in this connection

ntire board without stopping to fore this letter that is put in. nted a new trustee or trustees ter. discharge the duties which the Mr. Thompson-This letter put in to perform efficiently.

duary trust, and in that capacity are subject to the superintending them or read to them? removing power of the New fampshire probate and equity courts. pression is it was taken away. directors of The Mother Church. vested with the administration and claim the privilege of showing it. of the Church funds whereof Church members are the beneficial rs, you are trustees in fact though at present. name, and as such you would edly be subject to the similar wing of proper cause.

permanent condition of per- error. l antagonism, such situation can- record. concealed from Christian Scitoo prominent a position, as hierarchy of her great Church, to the last of October. arrel long in secret.

eaten. The first the detrimental stand, very shortly after his death. t upon the advancement of Chrislence through an impairment record. blic confidence in your leaderis too obvious to require com-The second-the danger of a essful attack upon the exclusive of temporal and spiritual conattempted to be conferred on you the founder of the Church-I have hans the gravest of all so far as csonal interests are concerned. danger that, under the princiist mentioned, you might be red from your present fiduciary ons at the suit of complaining part of the exhibit pages 1-34. heiaries, and the administration Mrs. Eddy's trust, and perhaps even lirection of the affairs of The er Church itself, committed by arts to other hands.

of you are thinking, why does Arrecter bring all this here today. ill answer that question directly is because Lam convinced that! of this board are restrained, influence and power will be impaired, and if permitted to develop,

This board of five men constitutes hierarchy of the Christian Science By-Law book. responsibilities are holly different from those of the diof a purely business cor-It is true that you have conlarge property interests, but argument? In the eyes of the you stand as the visible heads Christian church, as the direct entative of its Founder, specialed by her to stand in her promote and extend her as taught by her. The er Church-her Church-has many and members, most of them, but not all, her sincere believers evoted followers, and all recog-

id on this board so long as it heir confidence and respect. when that shall be lost, the his board will be destroyed existing organization almost

the members of this Church, or group or faction, should become records, you might reasonably et an effort made either to change wer of control from the board

introversies about salaries estime being at least, namely-

That every matter before this doing it. sposed of by unanimous agree- to all of us. If such a thing cannot be done imously, don't do it at all.

dance with the hopes and in- port of them.

Yours trul letter from Mr. Choate?

e Master-You haven't it here?

Master And you cannot offer business of the society.

ng about it, except the intima- their business duties? nade publicly that there is a disposition-tyrannical, it should beence to such a letter or interview toward their inferiors?

of it as a subsequent letter. My ad- Next, has the prosperity of their so- in the charges on which Mr. Rowlands directors as to the relations between keep it down as much as we can. And ask.

inal board had thus destroyed its was a revision of the first letter, and ence of the publications increased less tion. th Mr. Fernald, you are the tes- well be that the first letter is no longer for their extravagance? trustees of Mrs. Eddy's in the files of the directors.

> Mr. Thompson-Yes; but my im-Mr. Whipple-We should like to parently, we are all through with this than they ought to have been?

Mr. Whipple-Yes, Your Honor. de powers of the Massachusetts make a correction of a statement publications, accompanied by a cheap-earlier that month, that is on Sept. 3, at the suit of a beneficiary which I made to Mr. Whipple a few ening in the quality of the material? 4 and 5-and it would be convenient ates.] the factional tendency which stated that Mr. McLellan was living at in price and cheapening in quality, meetings of the Bar Association, to secome apparent in the the time the salaries were raised in has it been to the detriment of the remain afterwards and participate in ard shall be permitted to develop 1917. He was not. That was my members of The Mother Church?

or from the world, for you July, 1917, didn't he?

Governor, he died in about \$780,000?

Has the rever Mr. Bates-That is right. He died advance been used by the plaintiffs to

Mr. Whipple-I know, but they con- The Christian Science Monitor? Three distinct dangers will then sulted counsel in August, as I under-

ter is early in September The Master-No, you are getting mation?

mixed up on that. Now, Governor Bates, the correction in the record. ady discussed. The third, and page 249, in the first column, the record bill up by paragraphs. regarding Exhibits 138 and 141 is incomplete.

where that goes in.

Mr. Bates-It reads: "Records of The Master-Where is that critimeetings appearing on page 37 to 67 cizing? inclusive of the Fifty-Seventh Edition Mr. Thompson-Criticize the efof the Manual." That should be pages ficiency or success of the management 1-34 and pages 37-67, inclusive.

Mr. Thompson-Don't you think The Master-Oh, yes. That is a there is another mistake there, Gover- denial. s personal controversies between nor? It says "pages 37 to 67 inclusive Mr. Thompson-Yes. Second, did the of the Fifty-Seventh Edition of the directors concede that the business mean, yes.

Manual." These records of the meet-affairs of the Publishing Society were ings did not appear in the Manual, did being efficiently and successfully man-It does not seem just right, does it?

corrections unimportant, and can't stated to many Christian Scientists

they might be.

Mr. Whipple-We can point those all out in such briefs or arguments as we 18. isn't it? desire

have referred to the Manual in the swers of the directors. I think they brackets there, although the previous have denied that. If they have not, should be the Church By-Law book, at least did not make that threat. pages 1-34 and pages 37-67.

you as the heads of the Church 141. "Records of Meetings of the Board Dickey? of Directors appearing on pages 37 to 59 inclusive." as it reads, "of Volume 2 of the Church By-Laws are offered "empty shell" in Paragraph 17. in evidence as Exhibit 141." There

Mr. Thompson-As long as the Governor has spoken of these little errors, pardon. I want to say that there may be in this Mr. Thompson—I did this work with think, that you had made some plans that he cannot do that. printed record from place to place extreme care and I do not believe I some trifling mistakes in which coun- have made any mistake. lesire to express my profound think will be agreed in by all counsel. tees, draw up the memorandum set tion that any personal contro- that we owe a great deal, whatever out in this paragraph of his answer? sy in this board is highly danger. may be the faults of the Publishing I think it is agreed that he did, so Oct. 1. If known to the members of and theology we owe a great deal of for him to prove. But next, Was said Mother Church would in my judg- credit to them for the extraordinary memorandum agreed to as correctly do you want to go on? impair, if not wreck, the cxist- work they have done in printing this stating the relations of all the plainorganization and work great in- record every day and giving it to us. tiffs at a joint meeting of the two that is agreeable to every one. o the cause of Christian Science. I think that whatever its errors may boards? I have already offered Mr. a fundamental rule of action, for have this printed record. I am per- Bates to prove that it was

d involving controversy shall be The Master-Yes; it has undoubt- graph 21, which contains the gist of

What are we to do now?

f any member thinks me imperti- wish to make your offer of proof. or presumptuous in presenting Mr. Thompson-Oh, yes. Excuse me. And I have the particulars here: views, let me remind him that Carrying out the arrangement made nnection with the fortunes of previously in the case of Eustace v. tion of The Monitor, and thereby sell- Your Honor would set a time, and enthis Church at highly critical periods. Dickey, I have identified the charges ing advertising space en its Founder, its doctrines and its and allegations made by Mr. Dittemore operty were viciously assailed and in his answer which are not made in perienced employees and replacing.

2. By discharging faithful and experienced of your Honor's own convenience, and we will meet be a full made in the Master—Do you want to go on the following the followin fortunes seemed to hang in the the answers of the directors and not them with incompetent personal before Oct. 1, Governor Bates? What I do not believe that it will take as sent to any such suggestion as that. e, may afford some justification contained in the charges on which Mr. friends. or my present desire that this organi- Rowlands was expelled, and I will now shall not be disrupted, but shall identify them, and I am to be regarded their publications to deteriorate. preserved to carry on a great work as making an offer of proof in sup- 4. By incivility, arrogance and

Paragraph 5-I submit the foregoing with the The Master-Perhaps you will let and agents by caprice and prejudice conditions? hat it may help and not aggra- me take my copy and follow you. situation which I regard as Mr. Thompson-Yes, sir. I have done ly critical in the history of this it by paragraphs, and I have separated management of the business. out the distinct issues of fact. None of them occur until we reach Paragraph 5 trust funds. (ned) "FRANK S. STREETER," of the bill. The answer of Mr. Ditte-The Master-Now we will come to more there raises certain issues of pensive London bureau. alleged second letter of Mr. fact. I will only summarize this with-

What about the alleged sec- out going into minute details. First, whether the trustees have bureau. Whipple-I had suggested that faithfully and solely for the promotion Whippie I had suggested that faithfully and solely for the promotion a means for promoting views and if a day were allotted, that would be Dittemore case. Mr. Dittemore has an of Directors, and not against the board ought to be put in for the sake of the life and extension of the religion of Chris- a means for promoting views and if a day were allotted, that would be Dittemore case. Mr. Dittemore has an of Directors, and not against the ins sent, we desire to reserve the tian Science discharged the duties im- tenets inconsistent with the doctrines sufficient, although that would de- elaborate diary of the day-to-day dividuals.

posed upon them by the deed. Second, whether they have energeti-

Whipple-No, Your Honor, And, their respective appointments become Science Journal. ikly. I should say that I know increasingly unfaithful in the sense of

which I have never seen, but ness with waste and extravagance? arding which the statement has Fifth, have they shown a tyrannous The Monitor, thus causing waste.

feleted record. Am I right in Sixth, has their predominant motive affirmative and offers to prove them. been a desire to increase their own They are all propositions which are Mr. Thompson-I shall not want strated. Therefore cumulative evi-Thompson Yes I think you power and authority, to propagate not contained in the answer of the very long on that. We are going to dence, to some extent, appears to be The Master-You could not have please, about October. Is Your Honor ons in one respect You spoke their personal views, and so on?

and extravagance?

I do not believe the first letter-it may than they would have if it had not been

Mr. Whipple-But it was sent to their trust facilitated the influence ex- direction as to a time when we shall might not prove to be sufficient. erted by the publications? Has there been friction and dis-

agreement between them?

increased, is it due to an increase of as we all know, that the American Mr. Bates-I wish. Your Honor, to 50 or 100 per cent in the prices of the Bar Association meets in Boston moments ago. I was in error when I If there has been such an advance for Mr. Strawn, who is to attend the

the annual income of the society by be convenient for the rest of us who

Has the revenue derived from the that agreeable, Governor? Eddy's representatives and as in July and the salaries were raised make up a deficit caused by waste and extravagance in the management of

on which any such issues arise is finally committing myself, perhaps I Mr. Bates-That appears from the Paragraph 7, and there there is only ought to know what is the expectation one issue of fact of the kind we are in regard to going on with the Ditte-Mr. Whipple-Well, the Streeter let- now discussing: Have the publishing more case. trustees in said periods frequently Mr. Thompson-Well, that is 1915. given the directors inaccurate infor-

The Master-Where is that? Mr. Thompson-Paragraph 7 of Mr. Mr. Bates-In the printed record, on Dittemore's answer. I am taking the

The next paragraph of the bill in In the case of Exhibit 138 which any such issue occurs is Para- case up so as to suit the convenience there was offered a Church by-law graph 10, and there are two issues of Mr. Whipple and Governor Bates. book, page 1, and pages 37-67. There there: Did the directors, prior to Janshould be included in the record as uary 3, 1919, criticize the efficiency or case on the 8th of September is consuccess of the management of the Pub-The Master-I do not quite get lishing Society affairs? Second, did the directors-

of the Publishing Society affairs.

It looks to me a little queer, aged? I do not mean concede in court, but concede before the litigation. They Mr. Bates-It should be the Church have practically conceded it in court,

as I understand. Mr. Whipple-Well, aren't all these Paragraph 17: Have the directors they be considered at the date of the that they planned to control or destroy the Publishing Society and make am not sure that the-

The Master-That is in Paragraph

Mr. Bates-The facts are that they 17. I think that is covered by the an-

Mr. Thompson-Yes. The Master-There is nothing about

Mr. Thompson-Then I must have carefully

The Master-Oh, yes; I beg your

sel ought to be permitted to make cor- The next is in paragraph 20. There need not make any difference. leads me further to say, without preju- Did Mr. Dittemore in 1916, after con- kindly said that, but I think that it please. dice to anybody's case or to any party siderable discussion and correspond should be taken into consideration. here, to express a sentiment which I ence between the directors and trus-Society and its mistakes in judgment that that is not a real issue of fact

and including all the others, para-time I will do it. plaintiffs during a long period prior Your Honor may say-Mr. Whipple-I understand that you to the filing of the bill, violated their

1. By misrepresenting the circula-

3. By permitting the quality of

abuse towards their employees. By demoralizing their servants in discharging and employing them.

By losing a large amount of 8. By maintaining an unduly ex-

10. By using their publications as of the Church.

11. By attempting to coerce into cally and judiciously managed the the adoption of said views persons

12. By destroying all practical cortising, and Financial departments of the arguments that week? These are the questions of fact on which Mr. Dittemore maintains the arguments, sir?

mits in many cases have removed vice is that the letter was written be- ciety under their management been in was dismissed. I understand Your the two boards are correct, and that we are relieved from summoning perspite of and not in consequence of Honor rules that they are all imma- the general views of the trustees are haps a dozen witnesses or more whose that it must be postponed to the deinquire who was in fault, and have Mr. Whipple-No, still another let- such management by reason of waste terial and irrelevant and inadmissible wrong. We are not going to argue names we offered to these gentlemen termination of the fact as to whether for the purposes of the present case; that Mr. Rowlands had neglected his as against the Publishing Society; but Mr. Dittemore was then a director or Next, have the circulation and influ- and to that ruling we take an excep- duties, because we think that he had there will be a good deal of testimony. not

The Master-I so rule.

argue the Eustace v. Dickey case? The Master-What are the suggestions?

If the income from the business has tion. And I may say that it happens, ample. the arguments. That would be a conspeak in behalf of the trustees. Is

Mr. Bates-Sept. 8?

Mr. Whipple-Yes Mr. Bates-I think, Your Honor, that that is agreeable to us if it is Now, the next paragraph of the bill agreeable to Your Honor. But before

Mr. Thompson - If Your Honor

please. I have lived up absolutely to the suggestions made by Your Honor and to the arrangements and understandings which grew out of the illness of General Streeter. I have done the best I possibly could-Mr. Demond and I both have-to finish this Now, so far as their arguing their cerned, we shall interpose no objection to that; in fact, we should like to be present and participate in that argument, because we are still a defendant, and I presume Mr. Whipple will seek relief against Mr. Dittemore.

The Master-Seek what? Mr. Thompson-Mr. Whipple will seek relief against Mr. Dittemore in this case. He seeks an injunction. The Master-Oh, I see what you

fend ourselves. As to the Dittemore case, that is a different matter. General Streeter cannot possibly take the case up before the 1st of October: Mr. Dittemore has made his plans and his family's plans to go off; and we understood at the time when General Mr. Thompson—It seems to me that it "an empty shell"? We deny that. I be a proper arrangement. Your Honor has since intimated that you did not thoroughly understand that, and we Mr. Thompson-No, sir; Paragraph General Streeter and with his phyhave had further conferences with sician, and we are informed that he will not be able to attend before that true. Personally I regret that that The Master-You are now talking Streeter desires to have made, and Mr. think that it can possibly be taken other.

up before that time. we are anxious to go ahead with this on before October. also it should appear pages 1-34 and made a mistake. I did this work pretty sible; but as to any arrangements or accommodate Mr. Thompson by sugunderstandings, I think there were gesting that we go on Sept. 22.

> conflict with. The Master-I also said that they General Streeter could not.

The Master-I gather from what Mr.

Mr. Thompson-Yes.

The Master-I do not want to give word "accommodate." surgest for your considera- be it has been a great convenience to Dittemore as a witness to Governor up the whole month of October to The Master-"Agree," then. that case if I can help it. I am frank sonally very much obliged to them for And finally, as summarizing, really, to say that. But if there is no other vised General Streeter deliberately, is one, and he alleges that he is, too other hand, your answer is explicit, to

Mr. Thompson-I feel very sorry est date when he ought seriously to would be safe in finding that he was at all? and tolerantly discussed and edly been a very great convenience the matters now under consideration that this arrangement should interthey are as follows: Have the fere with Your Honor's plans, but kind is the 1st of October, and he has Eustace v. Dickey case, with any pos- bringing of the bill.

The Master-Well, when after the now I cannot stand here and shade mass of evidence to deal with on that defendant at all? trust in the following particulars? 1st of October do you wish to begin? that. is your position?

Mr. Bates-We are ready to go on evidence in this case.

now or-The Master-How long a time are hearings? you willing to allow Mr. Thompson-I do not think so. I the period of time during which we Mr. Whipple-I think, if Your Honor and General Streeter, in view of the hope not. Of course all the evidence complain of what the directors were please, that we have gone as far as

6. By gross extravagance in the ing the fact that the other case is to be evidence in that case so far as against him not as an individual but and that we ought to have relief be argued on the 8th of September, material; and that has taken a great in his representative capacity, and, against him. and that- May I confer with my deal of time. What has taken a great offhand, no reason occurs to me why Mr. Thompson-One source of my associates, and see how it will suit deal of time here has been this elabo- there should not be a report with hesitation is this. General Streeter

them? 9. By squandering large sums of do that perhaps it will help on the material to be gone over, and a great temore or Mrs. Knott was the actual association with it, as he is in the money on cable news from the London other matter a little—how long do many records of these gentlemen that occupant of that position. That is, the cause of his own client. He may say

pend somewhat on the length of time events that occurred between these that Mr. Thompson would like to have gentlemen, and the statements made present that in Eustace v. Dickey it take it up with him and let you know allotted. I should think that Your by these gentlemen, at their meetings, will be applying for recognition as practition- Honor's ruling with regard to Mr. which will all have to be testified to. whether Mr. Dittemore was a director The Master—If I should hold that Third, have they since the dates of ers and desiring cards in the Christian Thompson's defense might cut down his argument somewhat.

The Master-If we began on Mon- sir. relation of management between the day, the 8th of September, do you The Master-You must contrive in not. which appears in the deleted Fourth, have they managed the busi- Editorial, News, Distribution, Adver- think that you will be able to finish some way to keep out cumulative evi-

not, or anything of the kind. Mr. Whipple-Now, if Your Honor allotment of two days would be suffi- will be as long as this one, however. Mr. Dittemore was a director on the Next, has their administration of please, may we have Your Honor's cient. I think that perhaps one day You might put it in the middle of Oc- date of your bill. I am unable to see

> confer? give us ample time to make prepara- I think that two days ought to be you not?

The Master-All right. Now confer Mr. Thompson-I should like to law? about going on after that

son, if it would not be possible to set Whipple will argue and in this I who want to make the facts appear? a time, say about the 22d of Septem- should quite agree with him-that Mr. Mr. Thompson-Well, we are entitled ber, which is pretty near to October. Dittemore has already shown a clear to a hearing on that.

will go on Monday we will.

you would say that if you thought that arated? we were in a position to do it. Monday if you will.

Mr. Thempson-You have spoken of sand pages of testimony; and when whether he is a director or not. you tell me in court here that you are willing to go ahead Monday and try tions to be made about that? out the case of Dittemore and Dickey, I think that you are saying something that is insincere, and that you know it

to reply to you. Mr. Thompson-I should think you would. You want to put on me the burden of having delayed the trial of that case.

Mr. Bates-I refuse to reply to you,

Mr. Thompson-I should think you would. The Master-What do you mean by reading a thousand pages of testi-

mony? Mr. Thompson-Why, if he is going to argue this case on Sept. 8, he has got to read a thousand pages of testimony, this whole record.

The Master-I think that you will

on, Mr. Thompson, with a little more temperance in regard to the other side. there is a constant attempt to make it appear that Mr. Dittemore is trying to delay something; and that is not The Master-We are only trying to

paragraph refers to the by-laws; but it Mr. Dittemore offers to show that he is so, but it is so, and I cannot alter should be the Church Ry-Law book at least did not make that there is so, but it is so, and I cannot alter the arrangements which General going on with that case. Now, let us Now, on the next column. Exhibit about your answer in Eustace v. Dittemore and Mr. Demond. I do not any accusations on one side or the

> Mr. Thompson-Very well. We Mr. Bates-As to that, Your Honor, would like to do that. We cannot go case and finish it as quickly as pos- Mr. Bates-I was endeavoring to

Mr. Thompson-We

Streeter are unable to go on before I do not believe that you really want that you desire. me to do that.

Mr. Bates-I have not asked you to make trouble here, but merely to Directors, which we have emphasized The Master-Now, when after Oct. 1 do. I have tried to show a disposition point out what had better be faced, in our testimony. to accommodate him and General if it is a difficulty, rather than to have The Master-Of course, in Eustace v. Mr. Thompson-Any time after that Streeter as far as possible.

after two consultations, that the earli- I do not quite see how Your Honor the effect that he was not a director warned him that that is too soon, and sibility that you might have a different

Mr. Thompson-Any time that is The Master-Let me make an in- v. Dickey. If Governor Bates will agreeable to Your Honor. I wish quiry here. How long a time shall we assent to the proposition that, for the tion that I must decide, mustn't it? tirely with reference to Your Honor's v. Dickey? Will that take 28 more Dittemore is a director, that will re- called attention to that when they

long as it has taken to put in the Mr. Thompson-No; I did not sup- Your Honor to come to a conclusion

The Master - Twenty-eight more

The Master-Not all. Mr. Thompson-Most of them will.

dence.

Mr. Thompson-The whole week for have it cumulative, but Governor Bates, is no dispute about that fact, you thought Your Honor would say. The Master-That is what I ask, when it is mathematically demon-fendant. other directors, and are not contained argue that the general views of the necessary. However, we will try to got against him the relief which you so situated that you are going to give

I cannot guarantee that it will be a Mr. Whipple-I should think that an short hearing. I cannot see how it Dickey I should find and report that tober. I do not care much.

The Master-Now do you want to The Master-I think the first of Oc- ing in the other case. as trustees to the directors and Trus- agreeable to us if the arguments could cient, although it might be wise to that. You agree to go on Oct. 1. I Dittemore was a director or not, to The Master-Very well. Then, ap- tees under Mrs. Eddy's Will been less be presented on Sept. 8. That will reserve a third day if necessary; but guess you had better call it Oct. 1, had the evidence as now introduced?

Mr. Bates-Very well.

make one inquiry of Your Honor, as to

so, but Mr. Thompson-And keep right on until it is finished. I do not think that thinks that the two cases can be seption as to whether Mr. Dittemore was

much to separate them.

various other things. You have got to how is it possible to separate them? dicial proceeding either way; I mean prepare your argument in Eustace v. That is, you will have different evi- I am not-Dickey; you have got to read a thou- dence on the important issue as to Mr. Bates-Are you now arguing the

The Master-Are there any sugges-

Mr. Bates-In answering Your Honor's question as to the time, I am ing to do? informed that, on account of engagecommodate several of my clients and it-a convincing and persuasive arguassociate counsel better to have it ment! begin Monday, the 6th, rather than The Master-I am convinced that it Wednesday, the 1st.

Mr. Thompson-That is perfectly Mr. Bates-That is, rather than begin in the middle of the week, we will

begin Monday of the following week. Thompson to make the proposition The Master-Now, what about post- that he is willing to rest the Dittemore poning the report in Eustace v. case where it is? Dickey until after the hearing is completed in Dittemore v. Dickey?

Honor will find a way, as Your Honor suggested you should try to do, to proposition? close up the Eustace case without its have to discuss this matter of going being delayed; and I had assumed now. Mr. Thompson—I will do so, sir, but his the Pitter case was to be delayed question to me as if he really meant it. by the Dittemore case, it would present a much more serious complica- take that seriously, would you? tion. In that case there is the injunction, which is seriously interfering, you wish to make a proposition. and I think that that case should certainly be disposed of at the earliest seriously, sir, without talking with

possible moment. The Master-I am afraid I cannot see if we can do that without casting undertake to promise to get the report Mr. Bates-Possibly after talking completed in Eustace v. Dickey be- with General Streeter you might make tween Sept. 8 and Oct. 6, but it may a proposition and we might consider it.

be that I can do it. it comes to the question of the possi- Streeter says about it.

same question in the case of Dittemore

lieve the difficulty. in the Eustace case without deciding

pose that you would. Mr. Whipple-May I offer a sugges- the question involved in the second tion, Your Honor? With reference to one. in this case, documentary evidence doing, we allege that Mr. Dittemore we would be expected to go in prov-Mr. Bates-Well, I think, consider- that has been put in this case, will was a director, and we ask relief ing that Mr. Dittemore was a director rate putting in of documents. On the reference to the directors as a board, is fully as much interested in the wel-The Master-Let me ask, before you other hand, there is a great deal of without determining whether Mr. Dit- fare of the Church itself, from long you think we shall take on the 8th? have not been put in in the Eustace report, if it should happen to be in that the evidence which we have Mr. Whipple-I should think that case will have to be put in in the our favor, would be against the Board ought to be put in for the sake of the

> necessary to determine what he says. on the day the bill was filed-

Mr. Whipple-Very well.

The Master-If he was not, if every- the sake of the movement. Mr. Whipple-Oh, yes, Your Honor. Mr. Thompson-We will try not to body agreed that he was not, if there apparently disputes everything, even never would have made him a de-

Mr. Whipple-Quite correct.

Mr. Whipple-Well, it may well be

The Master-And if in Eustace v.

what good there would be in proceedtober falls on a Wednesday. Governor | Mr. Thompson-That is what struck Mr. Bates-I should think, Your Bates suggested Sept. 22, and Oct. 1 me. How does the Governor feel about Have the sums that they paid over Mr. Whipple-It would be entirely Honor, that two days would be suffi- is only a week and two days beyond leaving the question of whether Mr.

> Mr. Whipple-After all, is that question not pretty much a question of

The Master-I think so.

[Mr. Bates confers with his associ- the relation between these two cases. Mr. Whipple-And would the addi-Mr. Dittemore is sued in the Eustace tion of any facts do anything more Mr. Bates-Let me ask, Mr. Thomp- case as a director. I assume that Mr. than relieve the minds of the parties

case of illegal discharge, and is a di- Mr. Whipple-Would it affect, really. There is one mistake in the

Has the advance in prices increased the annual income of the society by the convenient for the rest of us who the annual income of the society by the convenient for the rest of us who the legal position as between them:

| Case of illegal discharge, and is a difference of the society by the convenient for the rest of us who is a difference of the society by the convenient for the rest of us who is a difference of the society by the convenient for the rest of us who is a difference of the society by the convenient for the rest of us who is a difference of the society by the convenient for the rest of us who is a difference of the society by the convenient for the rest of us who is a difference of the society by the convenient for the rest of us who is a difference of the society by the convenient for the rest of us who is a difference of the society by the convenient for the rest of us who is a difference of the society by the convenient for the rest of us who is a difference of the society by the convenient for the rest of us who is a difference of the society by the convenient for the rest of us who is a difference of the society by the convenient for the rest of us who is a difference of the society by the convenient for the rest of us who is a difference of the society by the convenient for the rest of us who is a difference of the society by the convenient for the rest of us who is a difference of the society by the convenient for the rest of us who is a difference of the society by the convenient for the rest of us who is a difference of the society by the convenient for the rest of us who is a difference of the society by the convenient for the rest of us who is a difference of the society by the convenient for the rest of us who is a difference of the society by the convenient for the rest of us who is a difference of the society by the convenient for the rest of us who is a difference of the society by the convenient for the society by the convenient for the society by the c say that it would not. Do you say thoroughly settled until Mr. Ditte- I have not ventured to say that bethat you are ready to go on now? Do more's case has been tried. Now, does fore, because it did not seem to me you mean that literally, that right off, Your Honor expect to complete a re- that our clients were concerned in Monday morning, you are prepared to port in Eustace v. Dickey before mak- that; but as Your Honor has made take up the trial of the case of Ditteing one in Dittemore v. Dickey, or bethat suggestion. I perhaps may be
fore hearing the evidence in that case?
pardoned if I state that it seems to me Mr. Bates-I mean to say that if you The Master-I will do my best to do that the matter is clearly one of law upon the documents which are already Mr. Bates-That is, Your Honor in the case; and of course this quesentitled to a hearing is just as im-The Master-If there is any way portant in that case as it is in our Mr. Bates-I certainly will go on to separate them I should like very own case. I should think that if either of them were entitled to a hearing Mr. Thompson-I hope they can be they did not get it. I do not think having to attend the Constitutional separated. But as long as Mr. Ditte- that Mr. Rowlands got it. It does not Convention, and you have spoken of more is a party in Eustace v. Dickey, seem to have been a particularly ju-

Mr. Whipple-No; I was trying not to.

Mr. Bates-Well, what are you try-Mr. Whipple-Well, the statement of Mr. Bates-Thank you, sir. I refuse ments already made, if the matter is the plain fact is so much an argument to go over until October it would ac- that I do not wonder that you mistake

> would be useful for counsel to consider the situation at this point in these respects, fully, and not to have any misunderstanding about it. Mr. Bates-Do I understand Mr

Mr. Thompson-I did not make that proposition. I threw it out as a sug-Mr. Bates-I am hoping that Your gestion for you to consider. Mr. Bates-Do you make it as &

Mr. Thompson-No, I do not make it that that was the expectation; be- Mr. Bates-I thought he put the Mr. Thompson-You would like to

Mr. Bates-I will take it seriously if Mr. Thompson-I wouldn't make it

General Streeter. I think it is a question whether or not

Mr. Thompson-We make no propo-Mr. Bates-I do not think that Your sitions; but I might suggest to you Honor should be asked to do it; that whether or not you are willing to leave is, I do not think that we should have the question of the legality of the disany understanding in regard to it. charge of Mr. Dittemore, that is, Of course I realize that that must be whether you had a right to discharge none. Your Honor suggested that The Master—Your suggestion was to left to Your Honor's discretion; I him without hearing, and, if not October was a bad time for you, I go on Sept. 22, and Mr. Thompson says simply say that if it is possible to do whether he got a fair hearing, and it, we would very much like to have whether it was in good faith, and honit; and we do not wish the settlement est and proper, on the evidence already or decision of the Eustace case post- in, without introducing any more. I Mr. Bates—Then I will leave it to poned merely because the Dittemore don't know whether I will make it or rections at the argument; but that are two issues of fact there, one. Mr. Bates—Yes; Your Honor to fix any date that you case had not been settled. But when not; it will all turn on what General The Master-I should not feel justi- bility of completing the decision within may think that we ought to go further fied, under the circumstances, in or- that time, of course we recognize that into it and show more facts as to the Thompson says that he and General dering him to go on before that time. Your Honor should have all the time unfairness and impropriety, and also some records on the relations of the Mr. Thompson-My only point is not finance committee to the Board of

people disappointed. I personally do Dickey it is alleged by the plaintiffs-Mr. Thompson-I do not like the not quite grasp what the situation their position is-that while they have will be if Mr. Dittemore is sued by the made Mr. Dittemore a defendant, they trustees as a director for conduct in are uncertain whether he was a direc-Mr. Thompson-Dr. Minot has ad- that capacity-and they allege that he tor or whether he was not. On the

The Master-And therefore is not

Mr. Bates-Yes, Your Honor. The Master-That must be a quesfirst asked for a postponement, some The Master-Do you want to go on Mr. Thompson-I do not know, sir. Mr. Bates-I certainly shall not as- two or three weeks ago. I thought

in the Dittemore case, and that nothing The Master-It seems to me at ought to be abridged at all. I will

Mr. Dittemore was not, on the evidence Mr. Whipple-It will be necessary, in Eustace and Dickey, lawfully dis-The Master -- or whether he was missed, but that he was on March 25, 1919; a director, I think we should hardly go on to try the other case for

Mr. Thompson-That is what I Mr. Whipple-Especially taking the risk of reversing a favorable decision. Mr. Krauthoff - If Your Honor all of October to the Dittemore case, se if it will be in the way of this; the others." If Your Honor was not going to Mr. Thompson-Yes.

rnment and finish The Dittemore necessary, should it be necessary, I shall give all of my time to it.

II do the same

giving all their time in October on the courts, ssive days, one after the other. Mr. Thompson-Is not looked upon? was a director. ntil it is finished. I anticipate when The Master-Not looked upon. That got to find another place to have far, have I? hearings in, the Superior Court Mr. Thompson-I don't think so. I be in full blast at that time. Ir. Krauthoff-Well, we will know Your Honor's statements.

ter in September.

here will be no breakdown as to the was required, why, there would hardly ngements on Sept. 8, 9, and 10, be any doubt that we didn't get one. se days, and if there is any quesabout those days I should like to Mrs. Eddy?

Mr. Whipple-There is no question as-far-as we are concerned at the

Mr. Bates-I know of nothing that will interfere with our being ready. Thompson-Neither do I. Of The Master-A majority vote or the ble to be here at that time, but we

have made that sacrifice. he Master-You are not going to Eddy. on his being here, are you?

he Master-Now, on Sept. 8, 9, and nit the case or are you going to of Mrs. Eddy.

lr. Whipple-It is our purpose so

he Master-Or are you going to our arguments.

may assist Your Honor by drafting ests for findings of fact and rests for such rulings of law as may necessary, and it was our thought it we should add to our requests; As to the requests for what the evidence discloses. ngs of fact, we expect to append h one a statement of the page e record where the evidence exwhich we base the request. but the fact which we think Your Honor satisfactorily. ght to be found, logically and

orably. I think if you can work it thing of the kind? yould assist matters very much.

ere the evidence is upon which we pleasure, we should be glad to do so rely to establish our different propothing we could do for Your Honor. Thompson-Has Your Honor

tion of the illegality of his dismissal, Has Your Honor any view of law relating to this controversy ch we would be entitled to know, nd which it might be proper for us Thompson? o know and which might help us to

ide that question? not quite get your meaning. Ir. Thompson Of course, I am peaking only of the discharge of Mr. as a director under the By-

aws, not of course of the discharge Mr. Dittemore as a trustee under deed of 1892, which I suppose will pend on wholly different principles. onfining ourselves to the main n here, which is the discharge Mr. Dittemore as a director under e By-Laws, to which he has submited as such, of course if the majority of the directors have arbitrary power, out any reason given to themlives or others, then the case would from various decisions. much simplified; but if they can ly dismiss after a visit by the about a brief more on facts than on Finance Committee, or, without that, the law. A brief on the facts amounts on charges such as they made, they to little more than what Mr. Whipple e free of course to make charges. nd we assume therefore they thought hey ought to have some evidence of -if they can only dismiss on rulings of law. narges proved, why, it would seem n that it was quite clear that Mr. did not get a hearing in the se of the four authorities which I have to be those in this case, won't abmitted to Your Honor a few days there? , and which I hope Your Honor has read, at least some of them.

ry question is, isn't it, was Mr.

had that, if any, upon his position as trustee under the deed?

mmpson-Yes. the questions occur to me. Mr. Thompson-Yes.

fithe time is weersary, or were you The Master-The power of dismis- fundamental question of law here as The Master-These difficulties all Mr. Thompson - In that event ig to reserve some of October for sal under the by-laws is on its face, to whether or not Mrs. Eddy, as mat-look pretty formidable when they are would-The reason I ask is be-perhaps, or perhaps is not-that is ter of law, intended to give an arbi-viewed from a point so far away, and ise I have a case in the Supreme one of the questions I have got to hear trary power to the majority or not, do I hope that some of them will disap no more recently than this morning. urt of Missouri that was continued counsel about an authority justify- you? That is, you do not feel that pear when we get close to them. I and I am quite certain in regard to April, and which will probably be ing arbitrary dismissal, without a you have jurisdiction to decide the certainly do not mean to have 28 hear- that statement. for the fourth week in October, hearing; as if it said, "Each director case, but only to find the facts on any ings to settle the report, if I can urse I will arrange about that shall hold his office at the pleasure of theory of law which may seem pos-

Oct. 6 to go on without delay or ad- whether potice and hearing are not fact whether, on March 25, Mr. Ditte-

Mr. Thompson-Yes.

The Master-And of course I sup-Krauthoff Sit from day to day? pose counsel all agree with me that, of law so far as the law is involved as a general principle, arbitrary dis- in that result, 'he Master-But I anticipate that missal under those circumstances is here will be difficulty in the counsel not looked upon with great favor by ing would take the form, "I find that

et to that point they will be try- is about as far as I have got with the to beg off, some of them. In law. I haven't said anything that director. her we cannot have this room, we counsel do not agree with me in so

Thompson I don't think you tion of documentary evidence that we upon that finally; you would find tute a corporation." That requires a more v. Dickey, you would have to dewill have any trouble in getting an may introduce in Dittemore and facts fitted to either alternative the- good deal of looking into, I think, at termine ultimately the fact whether urnment for a few days in Octo- Dickey, some of it, not all, would bear ory of any decisive question of law, present. upon the historical question of the would you? That is, you would not Mr. Krauthoff-It will probably take meaning of Article I, Sec. 5, that they foreclose us on the facts that might tian Science Board of Directors are v. Dickey, then, you should determine may be dismissed by "A majority vote sustain some theory of law which Mr. Thompson-Well, a week. I as- or the request of Mrs. Eddy," and the Your Honor did not adopt? sume that when we start the trial of relation of that to this section about. The Master-I can deal with that another time they claim to be church more and Dickey in October we the Finance Committee and the whole much better when I have the concrete officers. There are some very interill be able to get hold of the trustees' history of discipline in the church, and point before me. ords so far as we want them, shan't the comparison between this By-law and many others, relating to disci-Mr. Whipple Oh. yes; we shall pline, of many other people, in every make the trustees' records for the pur- one of which a hearing was required. ses of that hearing equally available Presumably one was supposed to be necessary here, and that would bear The Master-I should also like to be upon the construction of the docutally well assured by counsel that ment. Then, of course, if a hearing

have got to make arrangements for | The Master-What about that by-law -a majority vote and the request of

> Mr. Thompson-I beg pardon? The Master-What about that by-law -a majority vote and the request of law? Mrs. Eddy?

Mr. Thompson-Yes; that was the way-

se General Streeter may not be request of Mrs. Eddy, shall dismiss. Mr. Thompson-It used to be a majority vote and the consent of Mrs.

The Master-That is something we have got to consider there, I suppose. Mr. Thompson-I think so. It now are you going to argue and finally reads "A majority vote or the request

The Master-It used to be "A majority vote and the consent of Mrs. Eddy.

Mr. Thompson-Now, Your Honor he Master—Or are you going to heard the evidence that Mrs. Eddy proheard the stenographer's record? heard the evidence that Mrs. Eddy proheard the stenographer's record? Mr. Neal, which he has told about, to suppose he will be here to take down vided that that particular by-law ur. Whipple-It is our thought that expressed consent to that particular change, and no evidence of that has ever been introduced. The Master-That is a question we

have got to discuss, isn't it? Mr. Bates-Why, certainly, Your ngs the citations or authori- Honor; but of course we do not agree The Master-I did not suppose you

Mr. Bates-No. We claim that the assent of Mrs. Eddy to that by-law has nstitute our argument, been shown in evidence, and we shall irgely, because we think that if we be able, I think, to point it out to

The Master-Well, that is one of the questions I expect to hear fully about. Now, what do you say about filing briefs at the time of the Master-That strikes me fa- arguments? Are you going to file any-

in that way, concisely, and not Mr. Bates-I had assumed that, make it too complicated, that that probably, it might be helpful to file briefs in which we would have cita-Whipple-We have thought that tions to the evidence upon which we itation of the places in the record relied, and, if it is Your Honor's

The Master-I thought you would ns would be the most helpful probably both want to, and I thought it would be a good idea to get it arranged and understood now just what r view as to that question of sub- the course of procedure would be in litting the Dittemore case, the quest that respect. Mr. Whipple has told us what he proposes to do. You say that on the evidence already in in this you propose to offer something in the of the process which I had in mind

shape of a brief?
Mr. Bates—Yes, Your Honor.

Mr. Thompson-Why, our argument masters' hearings to make requests for has taken so far. findings of facts-that I think would be a very important matter-and rul-

to be in position to submit it. The Master-By a brief I don't mean exactly what you do.

and the facts.

arguments with extracts or quotations Mr. Dittemore is or is not a director Mr. Thompson-No, I am talking

suggested besides rulings of fact with citations of testimony.

The Master-Findings of fact or Mr. Thompson-Yes; backed up by

citations The Master-Probably there will

Mr. Thompson-I think so.

The Master-In some form, and the passed upon it. he Master-I won't go any further simpler you can make them the better. present than to say this. The pri- If you get them long and complicated, one drawn on one plan and the next ore lawfully dismissed, under drawn on another plan and the third consent to that. one on still a different plan, the work of bringing it down to where it ought he Master-If he was, what effect to be will be, you see, rather difficult.

law? Mr. Whipple has raised that evidence, might be convinced that the point. Your Honor does not feel that, e Master That is the order in under the rule to you as issued finally by the Supreme Court, Your Honor

sible?

The Master-Well, the way I have latter part of October in any The Master-Though even when an looked at that so far-that would be ent, it would be a courtesy to me office is held at somebody's pleasure— a matter that it would be well for merely that, as I understand it- counsel to consider, I think-is this: The Master-If counsel are prepared there is some little doubt then that I have got to find as a matter of more was a director or not?

> Mr. Thompson-Yes. The Master-And to rule on matters

Mr. Thompson-That is, your findon March so and so Mr. Dittemore

The Master-Was or was not?

The Master-Yes so far as that decision depended on which have been created. Mr. Bates-Not as I understand questions of law-like, for instance,

Mr. Thompson-Yes. The Master-I find it hard to take

it in the abstract. Thompson-I see. Well, here there, I think. would be a good illustration: If Your Honor decides as matter of law, that not controlled by any principle of justice or reason, then it would be unnecessary to pass at all upon an the deed. enormous number of questions of fact here. Your Honor would not, how-

ever, for that reason-The Master-Find as a matter of

Mr. Thompson-Yes. Suppose that Your Honor ruled on the construction of these documents, assisted by such facts as you thought had a bearing on the construction, that the power of discharge was absolute, capricious, and might be exercised without any regard to justice or reason at the will of the majority; suppose that both the trustees and the directors held their offices at the will of a majority of the directors; suppose you believed that to be the true theory of these By-Laws: Then it would not be of any consequence, would it, whether Mr. Dittemore had or had not received a fair hearing? It wouldn't be of any should never be changed without her pick up facts on hearsay constituted a fair hearing. You would say that it is of no consequence, that no hearing was needed. In other words, the adoption by you of a theory of law such as I have indicated would sweep out of the case a large number of

questions of fact. things the citations of authori-with Mr. Thompson's statement as to by Your Honor of any theory of law, My point is this, that no adoption Honor from the necessity of finding ity on that. whatever facts may be necessary to be other and contesting theory of law, elected. The Supreme Court will finally decide which theory of law is to be decisive

I think that I agree with you; but are a self-perpetuating body are simito do in settling the report.
Mr. Thompson—Yes.

The Master-I shall have to submit, in the first place, a draft report, to Court, in the case of Chase v. Dickey, each of you. to file suggestions and objections. determined that they are. Probably we shall have to have a hearing on these-perhaps more than one hearing.

Mr. Thompson-I am afraid so. The Master-And it is at that stage tion of the statute. that we can most usefully discuss all these matters that you now suggest.

Mr. Thompson-Certainly The Master-And it was those steps culty. when I said that I could not undertake to promise that I could get a final The Master-How about you, Mr. report into court between Sept. 10 that.

and Oct. 6. Mr. Thompson-From what I have in this case will be much simpler, of seen of the attitude and capacities of ne Master-View of the law? I course, than in Dittemore v. Dickey, the various parties here, I should where it will be much more difficult. think it would take fully as long to My idea has always been in these settle upon the final report as the case

The Master-Twenty-eight hearings! Mr. Thompson-I am afraid so. ings of law. Under the circumstances, had 16 to 18 hearings to settle a bill under the rule sent to Your Honor, I of exceptions in a case against the do not know what they would be. If New York Central Railroad, and that I saw fit to write a brief, I should like was more than was necessary to try

the case. Mr. Whipple-It may be that we shall be spared that because the case Mr. Thompson-I mean on the law of Eustace v. Dickey is now concluded, and it may be that Your Honor will The Master-I do not mean long find it necessary to decide either that in that case, and if it is decided in that case, I suppose it is res judicata:

Mr. Thompson-What is that? Mr. Whipple-I say if His Honor upon the evidence which is now in in Eustace v. Dickey, should finally decide he either is or is not a director. I should suppose it would be res ad-

Mr. Thompson--I should hate to be precluded from trying Dittemore v Dickey. The Master-It won't be res adjudi-

cata until the Supreme Court has Mr. Whipple-That is quite true

until it is finally decided. Mr. Thompson-I do not want to

Mr. Whipple-Of course, it is conceivable that upon the evidence as it now stands, His Honor will make a Mr. Thompson-May I ask about the finding of fact, and still, upon further decision should be reversed.

Mr. Thompson-All I want-Mr. Whipple-That is an interesting has any authority to pass on the sidelight on the situation.

help it. Mr. Thompson-I hope Your Honor Mr. Bates-Yes, Your Honor; cleared will not be required to.

The Master-And I think I shall be able to prevent it. I don't know. amount of time

The Master-There is only one more point that I want to call to the attention of counsel, to the effect that a brief on all this situation about the deeds would be likely to assist me a title to all your property. good deal, and their bearing on the By-Laws.

Mr. Whipple-We have undertaken to look up those matters to find what Mr. Thompson-Was or was not a deeds there are, especially deeds authority of the directors or trustees Mr. Thompson-But you would find, under the trust or various trusts The Master-And the relation of the

Mr. Thompson-Now, on the ques- ments, you would not attempt to pass trust deed says about "shall consti- You said, as I understood it, in Ditte-

Mr. Whipple-Of course, the Chrishave claimed to be a corporation; at esting questions there as to what they really are.

The Master-The matters have de- termine. veloped into a good deal of confusion

Mr. Whipple-And then apparently find each separate incident of the case there is one gentleman who is or and stop, or whether you would find the power to discharge a trustee or may be a church officer, if directors the ultimate facts? director was arbitrary and capricious, can elect church officers rather than members of the church themselves; but he certainly is not a trustee under

> The Master-The statute does not make the deacons, wardens, and the mate fact would be a conclusion both like of that much of a corporation, of fact and law, wouldn't it? after all.

Mr. Whipple-Not very much of one, but still-

a corporation for one purpose, that is, to pass undoubtedly. Isn't that so? holding the title. That is all they can do. They cannot convey as a corporation. Later on in the statute it is provided that deacons cannot convey without the consent of the Church or consent of the vestry, and the Methcorporation does that leave, anyhow? for the sake of holding title merely, must be similar to the deacons of a Judicial Court. Congregational church, the wardens of an Episcopal church, or the trustees elementary law lecture. of a Methodist church. I happen to know something about the situation mentary. about deacons and about wardens; but just where trustees of a Methodist answer denies, I think, that Mr. Rowchurch stand I do not at present know. lands is a trustee. I suppose somebody will be able to inform me if it should be necessary

before we get to that point. Mr. Whipple - I understand that however decisive, can exempt Your Governor Bates is the highest author-

The Master-But those deacons and found to give applicability to some wardens are certainly people who are Mr. Whipple-Yes, Your Honor,

The Master-By the society to which they belong. Are we going to say The Master-As far as I follow you, that officers who are not elected but we shall evidently have a good deal lar to those mentioned in the statute? And if we said they were not similar. where would that leave us?

Mr. Bates-I think the Supreme You will thereupon have rather considers that question and has Mr. Whipple-Are what?

> the statute that they are similar; Sept. 8, 1919.] they are a corporation under that sec-The Master-If the Supreme Court

poration, that relieves me of all diffi-Mr. Bates-I think it is in regard to and will be leased to a Japanese

that very point. syndicate headed by the Sumida Mr. Whipple-I was not aware of family. It is planned to sub-lease the ranch in small parcels to Japanese.

Mr. Bates-I was reading the case

The Master-You think that that difficulty is all cleared up?

up by the highest tribunal in the State. Mr. Thompson-If that is the case, what do you think about the effect of a Mr. Thompson-I do not think we dismissal of a man who is trusted shall ask Your Honor to occupy that under a deed of 1892? That is what troubles me.

Mr. Whipple-And also who is a

Mr. Thompson-Yes, a member of the corporation and trustee, holding

Mr. Bates-I don't know now just what you are talking about. Mr. Thompson-That is a matter

that had been talked about here. The Master-Well, all these cases that we have been referring to will which bear upon the question of the be brought in when we come to consider the arguments.

The Master-Is there anything more we want to say? Mr. Krauthoff-Your Honor made

the construction of written docu- trust deed here—the fact of what the one statement that interested me. or not Mr. Dittemore was dismissed from the board. I suppose in Eustace recognized and at times apparently whether or not Mr. Rowlands was removed.

Mr. Thompson-What do you mean by that? Mr. Whipple-I supposed that was

what the suit was brought to de-Mr. Krauthoff-What I meant to say was whether, as master, you would

The Master-Whether Mr. Eustace was removed? You do not mean that?

Mr. Krauthoff-Mr. Rowlands. The Master-Mr Rowlands. Mr. Krauthoff-Because the ulti-

Mr. Thompson-Well-The Master-I suppose that the validity of Mr. Rowlands' removal The Master-They may be deemed must be a matter on which I have got Mr. Whipple-That was the object of

my bringing the bill. The Master-I thought so. Mr. Krauthoff-Of course, the ulti- feet. mate fact would be a conclusion both a committee, and the wardens without of fact and law. I was only asking to be advised whether the Court would regardless of the size of the Panama mission are approved by the city counodist trustees without the consent of ultimately find the ultimate facts, the Conference. Now, how much of a which would depend both upon ques-And then by the statute, these officers the Court would merely find each sucwho are to be deemed a corporation cessive incident, leaving the conclusion of them to be supplied by the Supreme

Mr. Thompson-That sounds like an

Mr. Krauthoff-Perhaps it is ele The Master-The bill alleges and the

Mr. Whipple-We allege that he has not been removed.

The Master-Haven't I got to say whether he is a trustee or not? Mr. Krauthoff-I was asking how you understood it. I am not presenting my view. I just want to know so

as to be ready to argue. The Master-That is a conclusion

of fact. I take it. Mr. Krauthoff-Very well. The Master-Depending upon the conclusion in regard to a good many

Mr. Krauthoff-That will be passed on by Your Honor, as I supposed. The Master-I will pass on that. Mr. Whipple-I should suppose so; otherwise we brought our suit in

vain. Do we adjourn until 10 o'clock on Sept. 8? The Master-Yes, 10 o'clock on Sept. 8. Mr. Bates-Under that section of [Adjourned to 10 a.m., Monday,

JAPANESE GET CALIFORNIA LAND FRESNO, California-The Giannini said so, that they are similar to a cor- Vineyard interests, comprising 400 acres of fruit and alfalfa lands near Visalia, have been sold for \$475,000

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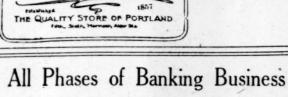
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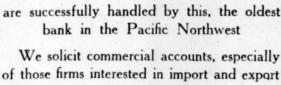
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SHIPS WILL TAX **BIG CANAL LOCKS**

United States Shipping Board to Build Vessels Equal to Their Length; and New Battleships the burden of the world's commerce, Will Nearly Fill Breadth affected substantially by the building

of a few gigantic vessels. Navy, expressed keen satisfaction with from its Washington News Office the manner in which the Pacific fleet

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia At the time the locks of the Panama New Mexico, the largest battleship in Canal were designed, under instruc- the navy, is 971/2 feet wide, "and was tions from President Roosevelt, to put through like a tug." he said. make them large enough to accommodate vessels of any prospective size, it was thought that an inside length of 1000 feet and width of 110 feet would be more than ample. Yet today ships are planned which will barely come and working arrangement has now within these dimensions.

In 1914, when the monster German War Veterans Association of Canada ships of the Imperator and Vaterland and the British-Canadian Great War type, 950 feet long, were commissioned, it was seen that the locks were none too large, while now the United in future they may be able to co-States Shipping Board will build ves- operate on matters of mutual interest. sels 1000 feet long and the United For some time past hundreds of States Navy has contracted for two American organizations have been battleships, the Massachusetts and applying for charters in the Great the Iowa, which will be 106 feet wide. War Veterans Association, but as its so that the capacity of the locks has constitution was primarily drawn up been fully reached as regards length for associations of British allegiance

and within four feet as regards width. alone, it was thought inadvisable to Rear Admiral D. W. Taylor, chief of ask organizations in the United the Bureau of Construction of the States to accept its obligations. Notnavy, who also assisted in designing withstanding the affiliation the Amerithe vessels for the Shipping Board, can organizations will retain their stated that the limit probably had not identity. The New York branch has been reached in the size of commercial a membership of 1000, all former fightships, but that the navy would not ers in the British forces, half of them build battleships so large they could being Americans who volunteered in not be handled through the Panama the Canadian or English expeditionary Canal, as it was built to enable the forces, and the other half Canadians fleet to pass from the Atlantic to the or British who now live in the United Pacific Ocean without having to circle States. The British-Canadian veter-

South America. It is probable that the length of the can Legion, which is the G. W. V. A. Shipping Board's vessels will be fixed of the United States. Branches of the sufficiently under 1000 feet to assure new association are being organized their passage through the canal. Only in many of the large American cities. a few feet need be deducted to permit the closing of the lock gates. The new battleships will be 684 feet long, which leaves ample lengthwise room in the locks, but there will be only two feet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office DETROIT, Michigan-One hundred

ans will also affiliate with the Ameri-

on each side with their width of 106 new playgrounds each averaging an acre in size will have been added to Shipping men expect the construc- Detroit's recreational facilities within tion of vessels longer than 1000 feet the year if plans of the recreation com-Canal locks. They reason that these cil. The playground program will be great ships would be profitable only in covered by the \$10,000,000 bond issue tions of fact and of law, or whether the Atlantic Ocean between the United recently voted the recreation commit-States and Europe and that they would tee.

have no occasion to use the canal. Among some naval officers there is an

opinion that battleships may be con-

structed too large for the canal, un-

less the development of the submarine

and the hydroplane makes the use of

Since more than 90 per cent of all

the commercial ships in the world are

less than 600 feet long, and these carry

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the

had been put through the canal. The

WAR VETERANS UNITE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian News Offic

been established between the Great

Veterans of the United States, so that

TORONTO, Ontario-An affiliation

battleships impracticable.

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MUSIC

English Notes By The Christian Science Monitor special

correspondent LONDON, England - Miss Gladys Moger is recognized not only as a fine singer, but as one of the most disating and consistent champions of British music, and she can always relied upon to provide programs ich are well planned and of real ical value. The concert of chammusic and songs given by her miunction with the composers n Ireland, Cyrll Rootham, and the Illed String Quartet at Æolian Hall no exception to this rule, though bly it would have been more adous to each composer if his k had been contrasted with that man representing some totally different school of thought. For, while ty in ideals spells strength, simiin method leads to monotony. Dr. Rootham and John Ireland have runity and similarity. Their ideals are clear, high, vigorous; they apach them along the same technical d; perhaps Mr. Ireland has more of the fighting qualities in his music, and Dr. Rootham a lighter touch and a readier charm in playful subjects. oser was represented by a

John Ireland's trio No. 2 (in one ement) is very striking, developing as it goes from a somewhat unsing beginning into a thing of ng beauty and rich depths. Dr. otham's quartet in C major covers three movements, all of them individial, attractive, and remarkably well written for strings. The slow movent has emotional power, and the nale is vivid and happy, with some nal and remarkably effective pizpassages, which call for very of playing. They got it—as indeed whole work-at the hands of

Miss Moger started the concert with Purcell's "Bess of Bedlam," sung to a ng accompaniment arranged by Dr otham from the original figured and she afterward sang. 15 igs by Ireland and Rootham, divided o groups. Her fine voice, purity of and intonation, and intellecual grasp of the music deserve special The songs themselves covered wide range and such things as Ire-'s "Spring Sorrow," "The Bells an Marie," "Bed in Summer," "I Have Twelve Oxen," and Dr. Root-"Noël" and "A Boy's Song" are outstandingly good. In some of the ongs, which approximated to he folk-song type, there was too much clous modal art; and Ireland, in us setting of "The Sacred Flame" lerly exultant love poem by Mary dge from a wrong standpoint. There was nothing amiss, however, known and call for no analysis.

Hall on June 28, a date which is not to be soon forgotten, since it minor, the sonata in B minor, all clares.
four ballades, and the 24 preudes, but Mr. Moiseiwitsch proved his stery of the situation. His techis ample-perhaps the word ndless" better conveys the imression it produces-and is a thing ntellectual and emotional interpretation of the music that there is an ver-fresh delight in each successive hing he does. His rendering of the e individuality, making it clear d perfect as a fine miniature, he treated the whole sequence in ch a way as to knit the 24 separate s into a series possessing an almost symphonic poise. When all were so well played, it is difficult to ingle out special preludes, but his performance of Nos. 13, 14, and ngers in the memory as peculiarly utiful, and in the group of balles his rendering of the one in inor (latest and greatest of the ur) was a superb bit of work.

The Liverpool Philharmonic Society en in existence for practi 80 years, and has been the head ter of the musical life of that or more than two generations. he past its 12 concerts of each in have differed from almost all oncerts of equal importance the invariable combination of orra and chorus. In other words, Ithough the orchestra has always ributed music of symphonic imince, the programs have been disified by two or more choral num-Sometimes, of course, choral ncerts, oratorios, and the like have cen given, on which occasions the prchestra has merely played the acniments. The chorus master is Arthur Pollitt, and there is no definitely appointed conductor. In the old days, Sir Charles Hallé was the

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conductor and, later, Sir Frederick Cowen; but in recent years the society has invited "guest" conductors men like Sir Edward Elgar, Richard Strauss, Rachmaninoff, Landon Ronald, Steinbach, Hamilton Harty, Mengelberg, and Pierné, the great French conductor. The Philharmonic Society. is only living up to its old traditions in inviting these famous guests; for before Halle's day its conductors were Sir Julius Benedict and Max Bruch, and it has always been a sufficiently wealthy society to secure the leading virtuosi of the hour, whose fees were beyond the reach of other orchestral societies. In its new program just issued, only nine concerts instead of twelve appear in the list. The Liverpool Society is unique inasmuch as it owns its own concert hall; and the Philharmonic Hall is a model concert hall, both for its arrangements and its

The Society of the Manchester "Gen-

acoustic properties.

tlemen's Concerts" has just issued its program for the coming winter. This society is one of the oldest if not quite the oldest musical society in England. With varying fortunes and one break. it has been in existence for nearly 200 years, and was able to maintain its pio. activities during the Napoleonic wars. irge chamber work and a number a depleted bank balance. It is, howarranged for the coming season. Mr. had been in any other country. Rosing, the great Russian singer, has tlemen" was chosen to distinguish its dered attention. performers from professional musi- Lack of Accuracy cians, very much in the same sense as in the great cricket contest between "The Gentlemen" and "The Players" of the present day. The fact that the "Gentlemen's" committee have had to drop orchestral concerts from their program is a symptom of financial emfalling off of subscriptions.

DENIAL OF REVOLT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

med to have approached the ten- the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and It the conception of his three piano dispatch from the representative of the ing there an American military rule "The Island Spell." "Chelsea royal government of the Serbs, Croats, for whom the agitators are working, ridge and Meade Counties raise their 160,000 workers in the anthracite and "Ragamuffin," which he and Slovenes in Montenegro, denying ayed himself, greatly delighting the a statement attributed to the Italian be foolish to try to do so, that Amer- from Paducah to Louisville, a distance coal year in 1916 there were only propaganda regarding an alleged revo- icans and other foreigners, no less of upwards of 200 miles. It will be the about 146,000 this year, but these pro lution in Montenegro.

Benno Molseiwitsch made his fare- volt of any kind exists in Montenegro. dits, maybe murderers, within Mex- good road between Louisville and the appearance in London for this He says he found several bands of ican territory, but never, it may be south. Owensboro, Kentucky, recently at a Chopin recital in Queen's brigands that had existed since the said in honor to truth, under the indif- raised \$40,000 to help Hancock County, Austrian occupation, that hid in the ference or criminal carelessness of the and when Meade and Breckinridge mountains and came down from time constituted authorities. In this re- Counties are over their quotas the

expectant of great news armed bands, clothed in Italian uni- and elsewhere. the throng testifying to forms and provided with Italian arms New York Assault opularity and his high standing and munitions, have appeared. According to information in the possesamong the few pianists sion of the authorities and according ber of Mexicans criminally outraged ose Chopin playing is memorable, to the declarations of the bandits arugh his readings may not pos- rested, these bands were recruited and s the almost eerie charm of de Pach- equipped in Italy, and transported and n, he has a virility of thought, landed in Montenegro, distributed that of Americans criminally outraged , and style which holds the in- among the Italian troops in the disst of his hearers most powerfully. trict of Antivari and from there sent recital was of colossal length, into the mountains in the interior of ince it included the sonata in B flat the country, the representative de-

ARMY SENTENCE COMMUTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia -Private Lester G. Ott, assigned to a battalion of conscientious objectors perfectly employed to minister to at Ft. Riley, Kansas, was sentenced to execution last October for refusing to obey an order to clean up the camp, but the sentence was commuted by President Wilson to dishonorable es was a case in point, for discharge and six years' imprisonle he gave each prelude its com- ment. Records in the case have just been made public.

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CALUMNY AGAINST MEXICO ALLEGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office NEW YORK, New York-Mexico evidence. could smash, one by one, all the charges of political animosity against the United States, if she only had at her disposal the same amount of newspaper space that is granted to those who pretend to indict her for the sake occupation of that country.

This is the conviction expressed by Manuel Carpio, a prominent Mexican Mexican situation made to The Chris- intricate mountains. tian Science Monitor.

"Take one instance," said Mr. Car-"The daily press has published long lists of American citizens who After this record of tenacity it is not have been killed in Mexico during the to be wondered at that it has survived last eight years. I have written to the four years of the great war, though that country, requesting some data readvised that there are included in the ever, gratifying to learn that an en- lists many persons who died a natural terprising program of work has been death, just as natural as though they

"I will mention the name of Luis been engaged for a recital of vocal d'Auntin, who died in San Luis of the rocky Sierrak where Villa is music, and Cortot and Moiseiwitsch Potosi in January, 1917. The pro-infor piano recitals, as well as many tervention agitators, it is to be pre- playing hide and seek. other soloists of the highest rank. The sumed, may be the authors of a note the eighteenth century, when it was was natural. He was attended by a

vailing in the aforesaid lists. "Let us take another instance: Mr.

abusing a number of passers-by on the peoples. streets of Tampico. He had a revolver in his hand which he wielded OF MONTENEGRINS freely. Policemen came to the scene and tried to disarm him. During the malefactors may accomplish their ends. struggle that ensued, Mr. Hughes But the malefactors will have, somewounded a policeman and inflicted on time, their day of reckoning." WASHINGTON, District of Columbia himself a serious injury, as the re-The Official Information Bureau of sult of which he passed away at the Tampico hospital.

"The intervention propagandists are Slovenes in Washington has received making such cases a plausible excuse from Belgrade a message conveying a for occupying Mexico and establishthat may please the interest of those

within American territory without the offenders having been punished is indeed very large; larger perhaps than

within Mexican territory. "I have also been assured that in a large majority of those cases none of the culprits has been identified.

"I will mention a case which has come to my personal knowledge: In the city of New York, on Sunday, July 20, 1919, two Mexican gentlemen named Jose Palma and Joaquin Araoz

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by two men armed with revolvers. The bandits took from their victims jewelry, valuables and money. Among that loot were a solitaire diamond ring worth \$600 and notes to the amount of \$500. No policeman could be found Manuel Carpio, Prominent Mex-either at the moment of the assault or ican, Speaks in Defense of His long afterward, so the victims of this holdup had to apply to the nearest Country and Makes Some police station in order to report the Comparisons in Her Favor crime committed against them. The police promised, of course, to capture the bandits, but the probabilities are

very meager that this can be done

with only the help of circumstantial

"Now, those Mexican gentlemen had come to New York thinking they had arrived at a place where life and property were duly protected. In all no experience of an assault of such a of interests which desire a forcible wild nature had they ever heard of in Mexican cities. This sort of ban- labor supply and also provided that nages to important consuming dis- and a member of the National Execudit work is done in Mexico quite far next winter is not of undue severity, tricts are practically on a par with tive Committee of the Socialist Party. from the urbanized centers, by men and that consumers continue to last year's shipments for correspondin this city, in a statement on the who are at large within wilds or

Finer Side Also Presented

respondent, I am forced to send to with somewhat impaired fortunes and garding this subject, and I have been surely the Mexican readers can be uous purchasing." by no means under the impression that the cities of the United States Association and other interests are are very much better off in regard predicting a fuel famine. In this conto banditry than the swamps of Tam- nection Edward W. Parker, director pico, the deserts of Chihuahua, the of the Anthracite Bureau, says: d'Auntin, who died in San Luis thickets of Tehuantepec and Oaxaca

work; I am reporting your achieve- to allay the public mind." tounded, only amateurs took part in physician and a certificate was issued ments in public education and sociol- Continuous Purchasing its rehearsals and the name of "gen- at the proper time by those who ren- ogy. In this way it is a special satisfaction for me to say that I know say, but it can easily be suspected spirituality of our people on the opthat accuracy is not the keynote preposite side of the reports of misdeeds. and crimes, whether real or fancied;

"The crop of calumny against Mexico is greater and blacker than the Mexican crop of crime. Surely, the

ROAD FUNDS NEEDED Special to The Christian

from its Western News Office LOUISVILLE. Kentucky - The as the afternoon on which peace was to time, to attack and pillage the spect, Mexico is not even particularly roadway will be built. These two ned. A crowded audience had Montenegrin peasants.

the discontinuous of third, to declare to blame, if we compare statistics of counties need about \$125,000. The crime against foreigners in Mexico which will be provided by the federal government.



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were assaulted near Morningside Park COAL REPORTED TO BE MOVING FREELY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office spread their orders so the mines may ing dates. "In my position as a newspaper cor- Bureau of Information, which adds:

"A continuous flow of coal from life and property in this country, that a continuous flow depends on contin-

At the same time the National Coal

"The recent advertising threatened coal famine, issued by the National Coal Association referred to "But I make it a special point to bituminous coal exclusively. It had name of the society is something of an placed near the name of d'Auntin to present to the Mexican people the no reference whatever, to anthracite anachronism and has been a sort of the effect that d'Auntin was murdered finer side of American life. I am though, because of its circulation in puzzle to those who do not know any- by an unknown assassin. It appears introducing there the thoughts of men anthracite-consuming territory, it was thing of its history and traditions. In on record that Mr. d'Auntin's passing who are prominent in intellectual so misinterpreted and has not fended

of no American newspaper corres- Congress has analyzed the situation pondent (at least for the dailies) that and issued an appeal to its members "How many other cases are the same endeavors to present the finer aspects to cooperate with the coal producers obligations by sending money outside as d'Auntin's, I am not prepared to of Mexican life and the incomparable in urging quick development of the the country privately and thus reusual fuel market. Anthracite pro- ducing her industrial resources. ducers are said to be meeting fine whether owed to purely criminal im- response to their appeal for continubarrassment, due to the war, from the Hiram Hughes. This gentleman had pulse or a blaze of hatred that has ous purchasing, and the congress redrunk considerably and had been blown upon the feeling of two port says every ton is sold as fast as produced, domestic fuel orders, especially in the west, being well balanced

holidays than ever this year. Coal in Europe, 67,680 at sea and the redomestic size they could get, this year Louisville Board of Trade has ap- want chiefly nut, egg and stove sizes, pointed a special committee to arrange pea coal being neglected and going "It cannot be denied and it would quotas for the proposed river road mines in the first three months of the than Mexicans themselves, have been longest road project ever attempted in duced over 800,000 tons more than the The representative denies that a re- the victims of criminals, maybe ban- Kentucky at one time, and the first 160,000 produced in the corresponding period three years ago. Labor supply



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is expected to show some increase SOCIALISTS TO later, when soldiers and munition workers get back to the coal region.

Anthracite Prices The Anthracite Bureau claimed that 'anthracite prices have advanced less, Alarm Over Predicted Shortage so far as operator and wholesaler are concerned, than almost any other of Anthracite Laid to Misun- commodity entering into daily life, derstanding—Shipments Past and "there is no large industry yielding less average return on the capital Three Months Above Normal invested than the mining of anthra-

Distribution of domestic sizes said to have been moving satisfactorily, on the whole, since April 1. NEW YORK, New York-There is The city of Washington, as an exevery reason to believe that there ment system, in April and May last paign among Labor organizations to will be sufficient supplies of anthra- year received \$1,001 tons, while in the raise \$100,000 to fight reaction in all cite coal for domestic use in the corresponding period this year the fairness, it must also be noted, that United States next winter, provided same companies shipped 87,890 tons there is no marked diminution of ducing interests report that their ton-

The American Congress report says work steadily during favorable that logically every element points to weather, according to the Anthracite continued established price or higher "the cost of producing anthracite is Mexico daily telegraphic reports of the mines is the best guarantee now more than double what it was beso many attempts and crimes against against any shortage next winter, and fore the war, while prices have advanced only a little more than 50 produced at an actual loss."

REPARATION BOARD GOVERNS PURCHASES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia Bernard M. Baruch, economic advisor to the United States peace delegation, told the Foreign Relations Committee on Saturday that no purchase could be made in the United States or elsewhere except through the reparation commission to be put up Meanwhile the American Mining under the treaty of Versailles. This provision was put in the treaty, Mr. Baruch said, so that Germany could not evade any part of her indemnity

FIGURES ON SIZE OF UNITED STATES ARMY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia -Figures made public by the War Department show that 3,113,120 officers Total anthracite shipments for the and men had been discharged from the first three months of the current coal army up to July 29 and that 1,798,275 year, beginning April 1, were 16,556,221 had returned from France. The tons, against 15,713,658 in the same strength of the army is 612,708, includperiod of the last normal year, 1916. ing 91,690 voluntary enlistments since Miners are said to be taking more the armistice was signed; 156,270 are consumers who last year took any mainder at home or on other stations.

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FIGHT REACTION

Radicals Seek \$100,000 Fund to Combat Forces They Say Threaten American Liberties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office NEW YORK, New York-What they call the Labor Union Conference to Combat Reaction has been formed here by a number of radical Socialists, and

in its name they have begun a cam-

its forms. The chairman of the conference is A. I. Shiplacoff, organizer of the The conference issues an appeal which says that "those rights which for many years have been considered as peculiarly our own and which we have looked upon as ours for all time are level. But Mr. Parker points out that now threatened by men and by forces that have never understood the meaning of liberty and democracy.'

The appeals say that the forces represented by such organizations as per cent and not an inconsiderable the legislative committee investigating portion of the tonnage is even being seditious activities, the National Security League and the Union League Club "are making a determined attack on American institutions and upon our constitutional liberties. Without the shadow of an excuse they have attacked the Rand School with the declared purpose of destroying it. They have brought to life the aims and methods of the Spanish inquisition and

Tzarist Russia. The conference says that there soon will be a determined attack on all that Labor gained during the war and the aim is to "expose not only the Lusk committee, but also the reactionary and un-democratic Administration at Washington and its attempt to crush democratic Russia and to foster American imperialism by forcing upon the country the League of Nations covenant.

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Famous Veteran of the Vesper Club of Philadelphia Captures Chief Individual Title of the

regatta here Saturday was terest in the event here. of the regatta, clearing that tralians much trouble.

id of the race.

nents granted the Duluth States singles champion. for a delay until the repair ffected and the crew remained lineup to eventually win. junior eight event ended in

er clean-cut Duluth victory, the ota crews leaving a length of aft of the Norton No. 2 crew, won the industrial eight event. Duluth juniors drew away from onents at the half and led

third Duluth victory was scored termediate doubles. Hokanson Duluth boat, who came in secn Friday's intermediate race, enior fours showed the same team.

as the international fours ir foul in the first day's race, sippi River champions finrell ahead of the Lake Supeen. The service fours was race, and although the ade slow time it was a nip ontest from the starting gun g. The first and second crews at the finish with the Lakese third until the last hunrds showed up their lack of

eteran Vesper star, J. B. Kelly, York, in the final round, 1 up. ed the finish line a half-

of for service men for the Maj.- team. O'Bryan trophy was unsatis G. B. Magrath being canceled FOOTBALL SQUAD but one sculler exhibited his gness to compete again. The was a pretty one until Faulkner Riversides and Hoover of Dufouled at the half course. of the Metropolitans securing d in the interval when their Hoover made a magish line but a length be-

Senior Singles-Won by J. Boat Club, Philadelphia; Vesper Boat Club, Phila-Time-7m, 345s. 15. The squad will be increased to about 200 when the recruits from d William Faulkner, River-ub, Cambridge; J. A. Ryan

the Metropolitan entry.

Won by the Duluth Boat e Crew: Du'uth Boat w. second: West Lynn

No winners, event to

NEWPORT TENNIS CHAMPIONS WIN TOURNEY STARTS

Four Australian Stars Are Expected to Compete in Invitation W. T. Tilden 2d and Vincent Event at the Casino

NEWPORT, Rhode Island-Play is Big Regatta at Worcester scheduled to start today in the invitation lawn tennis tournament of the Newport Casino and with the four Ause Christian Science Monitor Iralian tennis stars who have come to ORCESTER, Massachusetts -- The the United States to take part in the d day of the National Association national singles and doubles expected

program was an easy victor Hawes and Barlie Henry Jr., two play- for the United States doubles cham- 4-6, 3-6, 10-8. eight event, the rowing ers who should not give the Aus- pions, W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia

Lake Quinsigamend course in the to compete, including W. M. Johnston Leonard Beekman. dassachusetts, a heavy but un- pion who recently defended his hold first two services were aces, neither Wright have been famous for their started their great spurt. d crew, made a good attempt to on the Longwood singles bowl against Hall nor Beekman being able to han- lobbing game. They tried it repeat- Play in the mixed doubles of the up with the Duluth oarsmen in the challenge of R. N. Williams 2d, die them. Hall drove the next ball edly on their rivals, but it failed to western tournament was started in but fell behind around the former United States singles chamout of court, and Tilden, rushing to work except in the first set. Philadelphia and Vincent Richards of court, winning a love game. This game worked beautifully. But in the pleted shortly before 3 o'clock, the ntermediate Duluth crew call- New York, the United States doubles opening startled the crowd as it looked next set, Thalheimer began to use time set for the opening of the finals a restart on the first getaway champions; M. E. McLoughlin and T. as if the match would be too one- judgment in placing his returns and in the women's doubles. Miss Louise A. T. Cliff, b Parker

ATHLETIC NOTES

son, New Jersey, 81/2 goals to 21/4.

Gilleaudeau won the women's lawn on his service, the set on the next tennis doubles championship of Long service of Tilden went to the cham-Island Saturday by defeating Miss pions 6-3. en entries for the remainder Edith Handy and Mrs. Robert LeRoy in the final round, 6-1, 6-3.

The Whites defeated the Reds in a very fast pony polo game on the Hempstead, Long Island, Saturday, 61/2 able to hold their own in their service consistent game, making his chief ef- Ames, Iowa, in the other first-round River organization containing who made third in Friday's goals to 3½. L. E. Stoddard, C. C. Rumsey, R. E. Strawbridge, and Devreaux Milburn composed the winning placement shots by the same player other man to knock it out of bounds on

crews keeping well aparty Brookline, Massachusetts, won the the loss of a point. This gave them women's singles by defeating Miss three-day open golf tournament of the the second set, 6-4.

Club added another golf trophy to net or driving placement shots past the net to the far side of the court. his long list Saturday by taking the his long list Saturday by taking the Ekwanok Country Club tournament, at Manchester, Vermont, by defeating den. Beekman was able to win the

1 Costello, also for the Vespers, at Paterson, New Jersey, Saturday, the 5-1, Tilden set out to end the match. Adoue down and Hogue continued the football player. association singles here Manhattan Cricket Club of Brooklyn In spite of the best efforts of Beekman game. By the fifth set, Hogue had llo's competition failed scored its tenth successive victory in h Kelly, whose time was consid- the Metropolitan District Cricket effective service, Tilden swept three MEN'S SINGLES-Semi-Final Round ncreased by the lack of a good League, in which it still holds the lead. schind him. Kelly made a mag- R. Comacho, B. M. Lauder, A. Smith, nt exhibition of perfect sculling and J. Freeman all contributed double roving again his claim to the figures toward the Manhattan total. S. W. Welch, J. Pendlebury, and W. the finish of the special single Everall were the doubles on the home

OUT AT ANNAPOLIS

for 1919 got under way at the Naval ers. The match by points and sum-Academy late last week when more mary: til Gilmour Dobie takes charge on Aug. Hall and Beekman

by Cary other sports report. Cambridge: J. A. Ryan fellows on the squad. One is Wood-second. Time—7m. 45s.

Won by the Century Boar Word, weighing 196 pounds, who has played in the back field of the elevens ward, weighing 196 pounds, who has played in the back field of the elevens ward, weighing and Albion col-second. W. T. Tilden 2d and Vincent Richards defeated W. M. Hall and Leonard Beekman, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1. Minnesota, second. Time— leges. Another promising man is e Sculls-Won by the Huntington, 191 pounds, who was a

CLEVELAND GETS INTERLAKE TROPHY

TOLEDO, Ohio-Cleveland won per- days ago, giving the university one of and J. F. Sullivan, St. Al-manent possession of the Interlake the strongest staffs of mentors it has tion, Boston, second. Time ghts-Won by Du'uth Boat bowl Saturday afternoon by winning rompany No. 2, Worcester, six of the nine matches with the De-troit Tennis Club, having been captain of the local team in 1908. He has coached the team

Wen by the Union Boat
Nonparell Rowing Club,
and Lakeside Boat Club.

Detroit took second honors and since 1915. Shelton is also a line of the Nonparell Rowing Club, ore, each team winning three matches. terback for two years on the team. Cleveland had two legs on the trophy, and Detroit one. Results in the initial day's play Friday paired Cleveland to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

C. G. WILLIAMS TO PLAY

NORWICH, Connecticut-C. G. Wil- dianapolis won the women's junior IISS CURTIS SETS NEW MARKS liams, of Washington, District of Co- national A. A. U. outdoor 440-yard ROIT. Michigan - One new lumbia, twice United States national swimming championship Saturday at and two new state roque champion, has notified the com- the South Shore Country Club. set up in the Central A. mittee that he will defend his title Using the American crawl stroke she Michigan state championship at the national roque tournament made fast time in the face of rough ming meet by Miss Marie opening here Aug. 19. The prospects water, finishing in 7m. 54 2-5s. Miss red from Detroit Northern are for more entrants than for the Florence Gaither, Illinois A. C., was She lowered the 50-yard past three tournaments. Philadelphia second and Miss Helen Miller of the pitcher, now umpire of the American record held by Miss will again ask for the tournaments Illinois A. C. was third. W. P. Heyn League, has been offered the nominans of Los Angeles from because so many players come from of Chicago won the men's national and also set state the middle west where the game is junior high diving championship. Onondaga County district by the Demthe 100-yard and 50-yard more generally played competitively scoring 119.5 points from the 26-foot ocratic Party, and it is reported that Australian women swimmers, Miss I than in New England.

AT SEABRIGHT

Richards Take the Seabright Doubles Tennis Trophies Special to The Christian Science Monitor From Hall and Beekman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office SEABRIGHT, New Jersey-Before a

in the race delayed this event, of Niagara Falls, New York, United struce, was able to stem the tide and rienced partner.

gan to be effective and though the were 3-6, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4. W. C. Chick of The Country Club, with Tilden serving, the next game slow and void of anything spectacular.
went to Tilden and Richards without Miss Ina Eason took the title in

and Hall, though Hall used his most things his way. The summary wonderful drives into the extreme corafter deuce had been called three middle of the court on the return of the service which gave the match, with the service which gave the match, with the honor of having their names in-Reese, Dallas, 6-4; 6-1, 6-2, scribed as first winners of the Seabright doubles bowls, to him and his youthful partner. It was a fine exhibition of championship tennis and gave promise that the Australian tennis players will not be without oppo-ANNAPOLIS, Maryland - Football sition if they should be the challeng-

than 100 members of the new fourth class reported to Lieutenant-Commander W. A. Richardson, formerly of mander W. A. Richardson, formerly of Half and Beckman 0.4 0.7 1 2 4 4 2-24-3 Chicago C who has been selected as assistant Tilden and Richards 2 6 2 4 0 5 0 8 4 1-35-6 4 4 4 2 4 3 4 6 2 0—33—4 St. Louis about 200 when the recruits from other sports report.

THIRD SET Tilden and Richards 54 8 5 1 5 7-35-6 Hall and Beekman ... 3 2 6 3 4 3 5-26-1 There was a notable number of big SEABRIGHT INVITATION DOUBLES

W. V. COACHING STAFF

ple Sculls—Won by the Huntington, 191 pounds, who was a more of the Club: Duluth Boat guard at St. Paul's school last year. The coaching staff of the West Virginia—The coaching staff of the West Virginia—Th ginia University football team has been completed for the coming season, It includes besides Head Coach Mc-Intire, A. K. Shelton and M. E. Fuller. Shelton's selection was made a few

McIntire is from West Virginia, Detroit Detroit took second honors and since 1915. Shelton is also a West

CHICAGO, Illinois-Miss Regina Reis of the Independent A. C. of Inboard.

NEW CHAMPIONS IN SOUTHWEST

Leven Jester and Louis Thal-Tennis Doubles at Dallas

from its Southern News Office DALLAS, Texas-New champions came Saturday with the finals in the southwestern district tennis tournament. Bradley Hogue of Dallas took the singles title in his match with lateur Oarsmen of the United to take part, there is considerable in- crowd that filled every corner of the Evan Reese of Dallas. In the doubles stands and overflowed to any place Leven Jester and Louis Thalheimer, the Kansas City Rockhill Club won the three-quarter mile course. generally better rowing According to the draw N. E. where a view could be obtained, the both of Dallas, won from Bradley women's doubles championship in the first day's schedule, but pre- Brookes, captain of the Australian finals of the tennis doubles match Hogue and G. S. Wright, champions western tennis tournament Saturday d fewer spectacular features to team, and G. L. Patterson, the young for the new Seabright doubles bowls for three years. Hogue eliminated afternoon on the Rockhill courts by 50,000 persons who star of the visiting team, will not be which had been in competition on the J. B. Adouc Jr., the former singles defeating Miss M. K. Voorhees of to witness the event. The asked to compete in the first round as courts of the Seabright Lawn Tennis champion, in semi-finals Friday. In Evanston and Miss C. B. Neeley of Chimediate eight, which won they drew byes. Randolph Lycette and Cricket Club during the week, his final match he won with ease from cago in a hard-fought three-set match. status by its victory in the and R. V. Thomas, the two other Aus- were played on Saturday, resulting in Evan Reese. Reese won in the semi- The scores were 7-5, 4-6, 7-5. After lists crew event which closed tralians, are drawn to meet A. P. a straight set victory, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1, finals from Gillespie Stacey, 6-3, 6-4, taking the second set and evening the

second service, when drives into the rival team. Whether their judgment straight sets, 6-4, 6-2.

tomed to each other to work together ite and played a superior game to that defeated Miss McLendon, a Field Club Hunt. of the Meadowbrook Club at as well as the champions, they were of Reese. Hogue played a sure and entry and A. Phillbrooke Smith of placement shots by the same player other man to knock it out of bounds on Miss Marjorie Hires and Miss Evelyr gave the game to the champions and some return. The game was rather Seavey, Kansas City, defeated Miss M

M. R. Marston of the Baltusrol Golf pions from driving them back from the game, that of driving the ball across dle of the court. Though three of the things his way for the first set. He Isham cup, the chief trophy in the four first games went to deuce, each found Hogue improving in the third ampionship singles was won W. W. Patten of Schenectady, New fifth game on his service, but Rich- of the court. He began to force the ards, in spite of a double fault, won champion to run from one side of the engths ahead of his coustn By defeating Paterson by 74 to 49 his service game and with the score court to the other. This finally wore former Brown University baseball and

Bradley Hogue, Dallas, defeated J. B. ners of the court for placements and Adoue Jr., Dallas, 2-6, 5-7, 6-3, 7-5, Evan Reese, Dallas, defeated Gillespie times Tilden made a smash down the Stacey, Dallas, 6-3, 6-4, 4-6, 3-6, 10-8. Final Round

> MEN'S DOUBLES-Final Round Leven Jester and Louis Thalheimer, Dallas, defeated Bradley Hogue and G. S. Wright, Dallas, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4. WOMEN'S SINGLES-Final Round Miss Ina Eason, Dallas, defeated Miss Lena Caldwell, Dallas, 6-2, 3-6, 6-1, 6-3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING Won Lost Philadelphia

SATURDAY'S RESULTS Pittsburgh 4, Boston 2 Cincinnati 6, New York 0 Philadelphia 2, Chicago 1 Philadelphia 4, Chicago 3 Brooklyn 3, St. Louis 2 SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Chicago 7, Philadelphia 1 New York 4, Cincinnati 0 St. Louis 4, Brooklyn 1 Brooklyn 8, St. Louis 3 GAMES TODAY Boston at Pittsburgh Philadelphia at Chicago Brooklyn at St. Louis

Won 34

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING Chicago Yew York SATURDAY'S RESULTS

ston 5, Chicago 3 Chicago 10, Boston 1 Detroit 14. New York 8 Cleveland 12. Washington 6 St Louis 5, Philadelphia 2 SUNDAY'S RESULTS New York 10, Detroit 2 Cleveland 4, Washington 0 GAMES TODAY St. Louis at Philadelphia Detroit at New York

UMPIRE MAY ENTER POLITICS

SYRACUSE, New York - William Dineen, former Boston Red Sox tion for assemblyman from the second he is likely to be the candidate.

HIRES-SEAVEY TEAM Wylie, will compete in the second annual public water carnival of the AUSTRALIAN DAY

Women's Tennis Title in the 53s.; for the 300-yard swim. 4m. 12s.; for the 440-yard swim. 6m. 3 2-5s.; for Western Tournament — Start the half-mile, 12m. 52s., and the mile, Made in the Mixed Doubles short distances and breast strokes.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office jorie Hires and Miss Evelyn Seavey of When the doubles came it was youth brilliant form appeared to have the between Gloucesfershire and Worces- portunity to contrast his style with and Vincent Richards of Yonkers, New against experience minus stamina. contest clinched but a great rally by tershire, a drawn game was the rethe regattly clearing that training much trouble.

Among the United States players York, over W. M. Hall, Middle States and in the end the youngster won.

Among the United States players York, over W. M. Hall, Middle States and in the end the youngster won.

Among the United States players York, over W. M. Hall, Middle States and in the end the youngster won.

Thalheimer is a high school boy and singles champion and his partner, Thalheimer is a high school boy and lead and win the title. The Voorhees
Lester is a young business man of lead and win the title. The Voorhees-Jester is a young business man of lead and win the title. The Voorhees-Triangle of San Francisco and West Linited States clay-court singles chamber of San Francisco and West Linited States clay-court singles chamber of San Francisco and Was to take service. His every style of game. Hogue and the title holders in Neeley team that the holders in Neeley team

the morning on the Rockhill Club an accident to the stroke's slide C. Bundy, former. United States, sided to be interesting. In the next after the first set, he played with al- Hammann of the Field Club and F. O. Bowley, b Parker their continued participa- doubles champions and R. L. Murray game, however, Hall, who had the most the steadiness of his more expe- Josties of St. Louis are among the M. F. favorites for the mixed doubles title. F. Harry, run out two of Richards' returns going out, the | Both the winners insisted on making | They entered the third round by elimigame went to Hall and Beekman. Each their returns to Wright, whom they nating Miss Lyle Hayes of Rockhill W. M. server continued to win until Hall's considered the weaker member of the and James Webber of Chicago in B. C.

The Rumson Country Club polo team net by Beekman, coupled with a drive was correct is one question perhaps There were seven teams in the mixed Bale, not out defeated the Rumson Robins at Rumby. Tilden down the middle of the never answerable. But the style of doubles at the start of the first round court gave the game to the champions. game won. Jester played a remark-this advantage was too great to be able game. In the four sets played to early in the afternoon. Two first-round Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Helen overcome and though Beekman won win the title, he is charged with but matches in this event resulted in vicball across court and out of reach, he of the Rockhill Club and Heath By-In the second set Beekman who had proved a source of constant worry to ford of Chicago, were put out by Miss not been playing his usual game, be- his rivals. The scores of the match Voorhees and Mr. Johns in straight sets, the result being 6-1, 8-6. partners were not sufficiently accus- Hogue went into the singles a favor- Miss Marjorie Hires of Rockhill Club,

> WOMEN'S DOUBLES-Final Round K. Voorhees, Evanston, Illinois, and Miss C. B. Neeley, Chicago, 7-5, 4+6, 7-5 MIXED DOUBLES-First Round

Miss M. K. Voorhees, Evanston, and H. chester, Massachusetts, Saturday, by defeating F. C. Newton, also of The Country Club, in the final round, 2 and 1.

The third, and as it proved, the final substitution of doubles strategy by the champions. Rally as they might, Hall and Beekman were unable to prevent the champion at his own of the champion at his own

Miss Louise Hammann, Field Club, and

PICKUPS

The New York Americans have signed Pitcher Mareo de Vitalis, the

York Nationals is reported to have left that team at Cincinnati and re-

ternational League Club. Rochester in their cricket match, which termiand some money.

The Detroit Americans have bought drawn. at the end of the southern season.

cans to the Rochester Internationals. Sion, with Surrey 86 behind, with four He is to return to the Red Sox at wickets to fall. Full scores: the end of the International League season.

J. A. Heydler, president of the National League has decided that the charlesworth, c. and b. W. J. Abel . 18 cards of 81.

been traded to the Chicago Nationals for Second Baseman Charles Pick. Outfielder L. H. Mann, some money

Nehf to the New York Glants for Smith, c. and b. Hitch
Pitchers C. C. Causey, Joseph Oeschger and J. P. Jones and Catcher
Hastilow, b. Hitch ger and J. P. Jones and Catcher George O'Neill. Jones is now playing Howell, b. Rushby and they will not report until the end of that league's season.

day. When he played in the first Abel (W. J.), c. Lane, b. Howell ... game of the double-header he is said C. T. A. Wilkinson, c. Quaife, b. Lane to have equaled the record of 478 Abel (T.), b. Howell to have equaled the record of 478 and be (1.7). But of the chicago white second baseman of the Chicago White Sox and when he played in the secto have equaled the record of 478 ond, he is credited with making the

AUSTRALIAN WOMEN TO SWIM AT CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office CHICAGO, Illinois-Two famous Fannie Durack and Miss Wilhelmina

Chicago A. A. in the Lincoln Park WINS IN DOUBLES Lagoon next Saturday and Sunday Miss Durack holds every woman's world's record from 100 yards to one mile. Her time for the 100-yard swim heimer Spring Surprise in Lawn Rockhill Club Players Capture is 1m. 6s.; for the 220-yard swim, 2m.

> Although the women's swimming contests will be the main features the KANSAS CITY, Missouri-Miss Mar-double and four-oared shell races, Lincoln Park will engage in single,

CRICKET CONTEST

match, the Northern team playing in cricket game played June 23 and 24, 109 runs at the second attempt.

the 92 made by Huggins for the visit- the game. W. E. Davis and C. J. Grifquarter mile mark finishing two pion. Williams is also expected to the net on his next service, drove a service, drove a line morning on the Rockhill Club ing side, while Jewell made a useful fin again earned the encomiums of the courts, two first-round matches and service, drove a line morning on the Rockhill Club ing side, while Jewell made a useful fin again earned the encomiums of the courts, two first-round matches and service, drove a line morning on the Rockhill Club ing side, while Jewell made a useful fin again earned the encomiums of the courts. The full scores few spectators who strayed on to the one second-round contest being coming side, while Jewell made a useful fin again earned the encomiums of the

J. W. C. Turner, c Dipper, b Ellis

S. Jewell, c Gange, b Parker 'apt. Sheppard, b Ellis T. Allchurch, st Smith, b Dipper. W. M. Taylor, c Dipper, b Ell Tipper, c Rowlands, b Ellis. Hunt, b Dipper Second Innings Jewell, b Williams Harry, b Gange Sheppard, c'and b Parker

*Total (for 9 wkts)282 *Innings declared closed. GLOUCESTERSHIRE Huggins, b Cliff .

Rowlands, b Jewell 4 Ellis, b Taylor 0 Byes 5, n-b 1 6

Pitcher W. D. Perritt of the New WARWICKSHIRE AND SURREY DRAW MATCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor The Cincinnati Reds have purchased EDGBASTON, England - Warwick-Outfielder See from the Rochester In- shire and Surrey played a drawn game receives Catcher Cueto, the Cuban, nated on June 24, Surrey not having the necessary time to complete the second innings before the stumps were

Nashville Club of the Southern made 189, and supplemented the score League. He is to report to Detroit with 185 on going in again. Surrey ran up 198 in the first attempt, and nament of the Ekwanok Country Club Outfielder W. H. Lamar Jr., has 30 for a loss of six wickets. The game, been released by the Boston Ameritherefore, was brought to a conclu- Midlothian Country Club who finished

WARWICKSHIRE e. Strudwick, b. Hitch . conditionally released by the New York Giants, had a right to sign with the Chicago Americans.

Smith, b. Hitch
A. F. Lane, b. Hitch
A. F. Hastilow, L-b.-w., b. Hitch
Luckin, c. Harrison, b. Rushby

C. L. Herzog, captain and second baseman of the Boston Nationals, has Byes 8, l.-b. 1 Second Innings and another player to be named later.

The Boston National League Baseball Club has traded Pitcher Arthur Nehf to the New York Clants for Stephens, c. Strudwick, b. Hitch Luckin, not out SURREY Fred Luderus, first baseman of the Philadelphia Nationals, is claimed to have established a new record for playing in consecutive games Satur-

> Second Innings

Byes 5, n.-b. 3

AT WIMBLEDON

Three Teams Represent That Country in the Men's Lawn Tennis Doubles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor 26m. 8s. Miss Wylie will compete in WIMBLEDON, England-It was Australia Day at Wimbledon on July 2 when three Australian pairs qualified crews of the Duluth Boat Club and for the semi-final round of the men's doubles in the lawn tennis championwhile two eights will contest the ships. The singles champion, N. E. Brookes, took the court with his partner, G. L. Patterson, and the veteran's court-craft, combined with the aggres-RESULTS IN DRAW sion of the new star, completely overcame F. L. Riseley and C. P. Dixon. the Special to The Christian Science Monitor British pair, the score being three WORCESTER, England - In a sets to love. The appearance of Brookes on the cenier court gave the large gathering of spectators the ov-As it was a day of triumph for Aus-

United Kingden the distinction of The highest individual score was being beaten by brilliant exponents of side court to watch them oppose P. O'Hara Wood and R. V. Thomas. Both pairs gave of their best, and their concentration on the game was intense. The Australians won by 3 sets to 1. but they had to fight hard for every game and so excellent was the quality of the play that there was general regret the contest had not been staged on the center court, where, before Prince Albert, C. S. Garland Jr. and J. S. Cannon went down before Lycett and Heath, by 3 sets to 0.

Miss Lenglen made another appearance on the center court in the final of the ladies' singles. After the stirring-semi-final against Miss Ryan, this match with Mrs. Satterthwaite was a tame affair. The English lady played a good but conventional base-line game, and though the French girl did not exert herself unduly, she always was one stroke too good for her op-Extras 14 ponent, who only took two games in the two sets. The summary

MEN'S DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP

Fourth Round N. E. Brookes and G. L. Patterson defeated F. L. Riseley and C. P. Dixon, 6-3, R. V. Thomas and Capt. P. O'Hara Wood defeated C. J. Griffin and W. E. Davis, 7-5, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3.

one set all and the first-named pair 1-0 in the third set. LADIES SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP

Final Round Miss Lenglen defeated Mrs. Satterthwaite, 6-1, 6-1. MIXED DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP

Third Round

ANOTHER MEDAL FOR MARSTON

Baltusrol Golf Star Has Lowest Card in the Ekwanok Country Club Qualifying Round

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire-M. R. Marston of the Baltusrol Golf Club Pitcher Claude Jonnard from the In the first innings Warwickshire won his seventh qualifying-round gold medal Wednesday when he led a field of 120 players in the annual golf tourwhen stumps were drawn, had added for the Isham cup. He had a card of 77 and led Paul Hunter of the second by two strokes. A. L. Walker Jr., the Columbia University star who is playing from the Richmond County Country Club, and E. L. Scoffeld of Woodway, tied for third place with

tournaments this spring, he was very steady in his playing. On the first nine holes he had a card of 36, very 6 good golf; but coming home he had a 6 and a 5 which ran his card for the 9 last nine holes up to 41. Mrs. C. H. Total 189 Vanderbeck of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, played a practice round using the same tees as were used in the men's competition and had the fine 46 card of 82 which would have qualified her for fifth place. The cards of those who qualified for the first division 35 of match play follow:

M. R. Marston, Baltusrol, 77. Paul Hunter, Midlothian, 79. A. L. Walker Jr., Richmond County, \$1. E. L. Scofield, Woodway, 81. M. F. O'Connell, Alphine, 82. Parrish Jr., National, 83. A. M. Kinsley, Oneida, 83. H. Y. Barrow, Baltusrol, 84. Burn J. Hodgson, Montelair, 84. Durham Jones, Brae Burn, 84. Frank Lay, Detroit, 85. William Patten, Mohawk, 85, S. J. Graham, Greenwich, 86. Robert Lay, Detroit, 86. F. R. Holland, Woburn, 86. W. S. Greesbeck, Cincinnati, 86.

DILGRIMS' FIRST LANDING ROVINCETOWN DOROTHY BRADFORD FARE-Bound trip \$2.00, one way \$1.75; including war tax Leaves wharf, 400 Atlantic Ave., DAILY 9:30 A. M., Sundays and Holidays 10 A. M.

STATEROOMS REFRESHMENTS MUSIC
Tel. Fort Hill 2832 FENWAY PARK TODAY AT 3:15

RED SOX vs. CHICAGO Total (6 wkts.) 90 Seats at Shuman's Phone Beach 1880

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

BANKS REPORT LARGE DEPOSITS

Sixty Institutions of United States Company earned operating profits of Shipments From the United States before the broad swing is resumed. Large Amount Appropriated the Previous Call

tun over \$8,750,000,000. Comparison with figures issued after the general Out of the operating profits will f eight months previous.

w York City has 25 banks and estimate at this time. trust companies included in the list, should earn for the period comparing should earn for the period comparing Francisco follow with four each to or say 31/2 times its \$10 dividend. their credit. The most notable gains vere made by New York institutions. The Guaranty Trust Company showed Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 2 eased deposits of \$110,000,000; Naal City Bank of \$88,000,000; First nd Bank of the Manhattan Company, following:

w York City most noteworthy gains nade by the Continental & Comal National Bank of Chicago, El Paso State Bank of Detroit, and ank of Italy of San Francisco, each Hamilton, showed gains of approxi-

list of the banks and trust comes arranged in order of their dets June 30, follows:

Big Bank Deposits		
	une 36, 1919	
National City		\$687,837,400
Guaranty Trust Co.	661.917.893	551,222,900
Nat'l Bank of Com	415,850,063	379,853,600
Chase National	381,639,251	370,630,800
Bankers Trust Co	329,801,942	£294.678.400
Cont. & Com'l Nat'l.		
Chicago	307,437,752	288,768,000
First National	302,713,063	223,018,900
Mechanics & Metals		
National	235,910,751	220,372,700
Equitable Trust Co	230,726,888	217,862,200
Cent. Un. Trust Co	216,764,223	235,815,300
National Park	205,915,727	172,670,200
First National, Chi.	204,671,775	189,642,000
Hanover National .	195,231,154	171,945,000
Hanover National Farmers L & T Co Am. Ex. National	186,782,413	176,329,900
Am. Ex. National	179,046,810	134,986,000
Corn Exchange	174,901,329	132,209,200
First Nat'l, Boston	174,898,391	204,241,000
Bank Manhattan Co	151,590,706	109,676,700
Irving National	138,469,125	126,212,800
Old Colony Trust		
Co., Boston	136,060,100	137,330,000
National Shawmut.		
Chatham & Phenix	125,743,535	132,270,000
Chatham & Phenix		
National	122,635,295	112,701,700
Phila Nat'l, Phila	122,112,292	120,063,000
Corn Ex Nat'l, Phila	111,037,141	93,592,000
Illinois Tr. Co., Chi	108,458,337	94,213,000
Columbia Trust Co.	101,615,069	88,699,300
Union Trust Co.,		
Pittsburgh	39,979,680	90,728,000
Merchants Loan & Tr. Co., Chicago.		
	96,137,065	93,273,000
Peoples State Bank		
Detroit	95,440,149	76,166,000
Bank of Italy, San		
Francisco	95,126,503	75,402,000
Mellon Nat'l Pitts'gh	92,357,615	104,771,000
Cont & Com'l Tr		
Co. Chicago	85,494,406	71,971,000
New York Trust Co	80,502,919	78,405,000
Themical National.	80,338,895	75,964,900
Liberty National	80,238,261	99,921,900
First Trust & Sav		
Bank, Chicago	78,156,451	73,014,000
First Nat'l, Cleve-		
land	77.969.966	81,369,000
Bank of California,		
San Francisco	76,297,175	62.511.000
Deale of Stone Stone	MA MOATORN	20 010 100

73,459,000 68,331,000

72,958,721 62,929,0

72,066,000 73,398,0

70,736,394 67,347,60

68,020,283 74,272 0

67,617,428 44,538,00

61.021,016 52,095,000 Dec

59.332,421 63,750,000

59,153,679 63,297,000

\$8,055,855 49,729,000

56,441,654 52,526,000

54,785,499 36,372,000

51,508,522 51,414,000

urity Bank

veland Tr Co.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia e hopes of the most optimistic been fulfilled by the fact that during the month of July ased and maintained its activity, Federal Reserve Board declared reviewing the business conditions ore, it was said, the volume closed Saturday. rade both wholesale and retail has nued to grow, and there has been reased activity in some of the basic

BAR SILVER PRICES

EW YORK, New York-Commercial silver \$109% up 1%c.

LARGE EARNINGS FOR UNITED FRUIT

BOSTON, Massachusetts-In the 10 months ended July 31, the United Fruit Report More Than \$50,000,- approximately \$26,000,000, or considerably in excess of \$1,000,000 more 000, Showing Big Gains Over than the total of \$24,830,000 earned in the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1918.

There are still two good months. NEW YORK, New York-Sixty banks August and September, to be recorded, and trust companies reported deposits of the company's coming within hailof more than \$50,000,000 June 30, when ing distance of the \$30,000,000 mark

call of Nov. 1, 1918, just prior to the have to come interest on the rising \$1,on of hostilities, shows that 46 000,000 debentures, which are still outtanks and trust companies reported standing, special year-end charge-offs. which ought not to be large in view of nereased deposits June 30 over those the current heavy depreciation set-up. and finally, taxes, which are hard to

Chicago comes next with five, and Bos- with its old fiscal year a final net on, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and San profit of between \$35 and \$38 a share,

SHOE BUYERS

Among the boot and shoe dealers onal of \$75,000,000; Corn Exchange and leather buyers in Boston are the

0,000 to \$30,000,000. Outside of Chicago, III.-J. P. McMannis, of R. P. Smith & Sons Co.

Detroit, Mich.—T. B. Jeffries of Crowley- have little for export. This left Cuba

States. Bermuda-T. E. Pearman; United States.
Havana, Cuba-Manuel Mallo, of Fernan-

Havana, Cuba—Manuel Mallo, of Fernandez, Valdez & Co.; United States.
Havana, Cuba—J. Albors; United States.
Jacksonville, Fla.—C. M. Davis; Essex.
Jacksonville, Fla.—E. L. Landrum of Hutchinson Shoe Co.; Touraine.
Los Ange es, Cal.—B. Oppenheimer; Essex.
Lynchburg. Va.—R. J. Carrington, of Lynchburg Shoe Co.; B. A. A.
Nashville, Terin.—L. Kornman, of Kornman, & Sawyer; Tour. man & Sawyer: Tour.

York City — W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia

Although export prices during

United States.
St. Louis, Mo.—Abe Tober, of Tober-Saifer Shoe Co.; Essex.
Wharton, Texas—J. Davidson; United

3.5 cents and in the fiscal year 1914, all of which preceded the war, 3.6 cents.

Although most of the exportation

LEATHER BUYERS

London, Eng.-William Box, of Samuel Barrows Co., Ltd.; Avery.

DIVIDENDS

has declared a regular quarterly divi- great enlargement of world production dend of 21/2 per cent on the common which followed the year 1900, its share stock, payable Aug. 22 to stock of rec- fell to about one-fifth, although the ord Aug. 1.

Baltimore has declared a regular 000,000,000 pounds, in 1910, 33,000,000 quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on 000 and in 1914, 42,000,000,000. The 28 per cent on account of accumulated States fell from 25.7 per cent in 191 dividends, also on the preferred stock, to 20.9 per cent in 1914, although payable Aug. 15 to stock of record United States consumption grew from

COTTON MARKET

prices here	on S	aturday	range	1:
	Open	High	Low	La
Sept	34.65b			34
Oct		35.50	34.27	34
Dec		35.25	34.50	34
Jan	35.15	35.20	34.40	34
March	35.20	35.28	34.42	34
May				.34
Spots 34.83				27.0

tor from the New Orleans Cotton Ex-63,923,879 64,082,000 change wire.) change via Henry Hentz & Co.'s private

62,634,376 62,873,000 NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana-Cotton 61,333,315 52,526,000 prices here on Saturday ranged: High Low 35.60 34.10 37.63 34.11 61,028,302 45,824,900

35.08	35.08	34.18	34.18
by C.	F. & G.	W. Eddy	. Inc.)
Open	High	Low	Close
1.58	1.58	1.53 1/4	1.54%
1.55	1.56	1.511/2	1.52
.75%	.76%	.731/2	.731/4
.771/2	1.78%	.76	.7614
	50.35	49.35	50.25b
23.50	33.50	32.40	33.00
		32.40	32.85b
	CHIC. Satur by C. Open 1.88 1.58 1.55 .7514 .771/2	CHICAGO BO Saturday's Ma by C. F. & G. Open High 1.88 1.58 1.58 1.58 1.55 1.56 75% .76% .77% '.78% ' 50.35 23.50 33.50	.7514 .76% .7314 .7712 1.7876 .76 50.35 49.35 23.50 33.50 32.40

STOCK EXCHANGE HOLIDAY

BOSTON, Massachusetts-The New York and other leading stock exhe country during the last month, changes of the United States were

SEARS, ROEBUCK SALES of Sears, Roebuck & Company have larger numbers than last year. Buyincreased nearly 36 per cent over a ers are not speculatively overloading,

STOCK TRANSFER RECEIPTS

London, England-Bar silver %d. transfer tax receipts were \$1,189,999, needs, and to place their future orders pany's capital consists of 1,250,000 a new high record.

EXPORTATION OF REFINED SUGAR

Reasons for Urgent Demand

to look to cane sugar. The cane su- cause a substantial decline. gar areas are chiefly Cuba, Porto and the islands belonging to the United Texas-W. L. Shelby; United States as the chief available source. and as these islands have been send-States for refining, European countries turned to this country.

Refined sugar exported from the 575,000,000; and in 1919, approximately is temporarily king.

Omaha, Neb.—G. C. Wharton; Essex.
Omaha, Neb.—D. S. Chesney, of F. P.
Kirkendahl & Co.; Essex.

were much higher than in the period immediately preceding, they were materially less than in the early part of Firkendahi & Co.; Essex.

Perth Amboy, N. J.-J. Slosberg; United the 50-year period prior to the war. San Francisco, Cal.—G. R. Weeks, of Williams-Marvin Co.; Touraine.

San Francisco, Cal.—W. P. O'Connor; San Francisco, Cal.—G. R. Weeks, of the average in 1871 was 13.2 cents per pound eventually borrow range from three to ten billions of dollars. Sioux Falls, S. D.-W. E. Erickson; cents, 1890 7 cents, 1900 4.5 cents, 1905 3.5 cents and in the fiscal year 1914,

Although most of the exportation has gone to Europe, other parts of the world are gradually turning to the Leicester, England - S. H. B. Living- World are gradually turning to the United States.

United States. fiscal year of 1918 were to Argentina 93,000,000 pounds, Uruguay 21,000,000, Mexico 18,000,000, Canada 12,000,000 The Christian Science Monitor is on file Mexico 18,000,000, Canada 12,000,000, at the rooms of the Shoe & Leather Association, 166 Essex Street. Boston.

Mexico 18,000,000, Canada 12,000,000, at the rooms of the Shoe & Leather Association, 166 Essex Street. Boston. Japan and India) nearly 1,000,000

The United States consumed at the The Sharp Manufacturing Company of the sugar of the world, but with the quantity consumed steadily increased The T. H. Symington Company of The world production in 1900 was 19 he preferred stock and a dividend of percentage consumed by the United 4.477.000,000 pounds in 1900 to 8.793.

000,000 in 1914. pare as follows:

		Ex	port p
	Pounds	Value	perr
1910	125,453,000	\$5 396,000	4.3
1911	54,947,000	2.244,000	4.1
1912	79,594,000	3,681,000	4.6
1913	43,995,000	1.681,000	3.8
1914	50.895,000	1.840,000	3.6
1915	549,007,000	25,615,000	4.7
1916	1,630,151,000	79,390,000	4.9
1917	1,248,908,000	77,094,000	6.2
1918	576.483,000	38,762,000	6.9
•1919	940,000,000	67,000,000	7.1

*June estimated.

EARNINGS OF POWER

	TRAILE TOTAL	111010456
Gross Earnings	\$297,765.57	\$39,298.39
Oper exp & taxes	188,433.20	25,797.00
Net earnings	109,332.37	13,501.38
Bond interests	40.559.61	420.69
Balance	68,772.76	13,080.69
Other interests	24.470.25	9,956.70
Balance	44,302,53	3,123.99
For 6 mos. ended Ju		Increase
Gross earnings \$	1.816,937.47	\$282,703.64
Oper exp. & taxes	1,034,399.79	148,959,05
Net earnings	782,537.68	133.744.58
Bond interests	243,715,43	18,605.50
Balance		115,139.08
Other interests	145.280.98	60,778.38
Balance	393,541.27	54,360.70

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS

CHICAGO, Illinois-In their weekly report on the wholesale dry goods trade, the John V. Farwell Company says: The wholesale dry goods and general store merchandise business continues to show an expansion. Buy-CHICAGO, Illinois-The July sales ers are in the market in very much ments too far in advance, the tendency with the Secretary of State a certifiwhere they are assured of delivery, shares without par value

MARKET OPINIONS CONSERVATISM

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: The restraints imposed by the banks are but temporary. That does not mean that a more substantial reaction than has yet taken place may not occur Made Enormous Increases But the important thing to know at any time is the general trend of the During the War Period market, and there is every reason to believe that the trend is still upward

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Tech nically, there has been some improve NEW YORK, New York-The sus- ment by the liquidation last week. The pension of exporting refined sugar, by period of active speculation may be most striking features of the last quarnet, earnings were \$2,444,748, comthe Sugar Equalization Board, to cor- prolonged several months, during terly report of the United States Steel the last call for reports of condition for the full year. This, however, will rect local deficiencies and prevent an not enjoyed the market to which they three months ended June 30, is the was made. Their aggregate deposits be only an academic result, since the upward movement of local prices, were entitled in comparison with large amount appropriated from earn350,975 shares of common stock outlends interest to a statement by the others might logically be expected to ings for depreciation and sinking fund standing. We still feel, of subsidiary bonds. This appropriation and sinking fund standing fund st showing the exportation of refined however, that we have seen much the tion is larger than for any other three-

pared with 2,000,000,000 bounds in a in conjunction with the great advance ject to unusual wear and tear. half century, with a value of \$290. in values since last winter, the tight-600,000, compared with \$120,000,000. ness of money, the expansion of and subsidiary bond sinking fund in compared with 124,570 tons three Sudden demands upon the United brokers' loans, and the hundreds of the June quarter was \$9,031,448, or States for refined sugar were due to new promotions, with the resultant more than 26 per cent of \$34,331,301 the fact that most European counhuge emission of new securities, and earnings reported for the period. In the fact that most European counhuge emission of new securities, and earnings reported for the period. In the fact that most European counhuge emission of new securities, and the fact that most European counhuge emission of new securities, and the fact that most European counhuge emission of new securities, and the fact that most European counhuge emission of new securities, and the fact that most European counhuge emission of new securities, and the fact that most European counhuge emission of new securities, and the fact that most European counhuge emission of new securities, and the fact that most European counhuge emission of new securities, and the fact that the fact beet fields of Germany, Austria-Hun- temporarily at least, the buying power lest depreciation charges were re- ders when the next quarterly stategary, and Russia, found their usual has been reduced to a point where the ported, the amount then allowed, \$14,supplies cut off, and were compelled advent of any adverse news would 347,399, was not quite 16 per cent of

The Latin-American countries, which nation of the major upward trend of earnings reported before fixed charges produce about 1,000,000 tons annually. prices, provided the correction of ex- quarterly, from 1910 to date, with isting impediments is promptly applied, amount allowed for depreciation in

Tucker, Hayes & Bartholomew, Bos ton: There has been no significan ing their raw product to the United liquidation the past week indicative of any general break in prices. The net result has been a greatly improved technical position with a heavy bear United States during the fiscal year account. Of course there are many L. Landrum of Touraine.

of 1915, the first year of the war, was beenheimer; Essex.

Carrington, of Course there are many adverse conditions in the general situation which keep many neople conservative—against their will—but money.

Paine. Webber & Co., Boston: Financ-Although export prices during war ing of European requirements has only were much higher than in the period started and this is an important marterially less than in the early part of credited to the Federal Reserve Board that the resources which it controls San Francisco, Cal.—D. L. Arronson of Cahn Nickelsberg & Co.; Lenox.

War ranged from 4.7 cents per pound lative purposes, Estimates of the

CUNARD COMPANY REPORTS GROWTH

Nearly 300 More Atlantic Trips During Last Year Than in 1913—Number of Steamers RECORD WAGES FOR Are Under Construction

BOSTON, Massachusetts-The Cu the year ended Dec. 31 as follows:

0	the sear en	Men Tier	. Or as	tono we.
0		1918	1917	1916
e	Gross £	3,801,655	£3,999,917	£6,820,
1.	Expenses .	2,594,530	2,896,996	4,480.
-	Net	1,207,125	1,108,927	2.339,
-	Prev srplus	157,552	151,474	162,0
ρ	Tot 'surplus	1,354,677.	1.260,401	2,501,8
d	Depreciation	352,231	379,631	1,470.
0	Income tax	209,478	201,599	89.3
9	Other chgs.	196,649	119,536	388,
1	Bal on stock.	605,317	559,632	553,5
2	Dividends .	432,080	402,080	402.6
_	P&1 surplus	173,237	157,552	151,

The gross earnings in each of the Recent exports of refined sugar from last four years are reported after de-

rates. With the withdrawal of diverted interesting than it is just now. COMPANY INCREASE tonniage of other lines it has been necessary to purchase and charter a BOSTON, Massachusetts-The New number of cargo steamers in an en-England Company Power System has Ceavor to maintain Atlantic services. delivered until next year.

> for in the Atlantic service, and 10 re- corresponding 1918 quarter. frigerated steamers for the Australasian service.

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION

Light Company are as follows:

	1919	1918
Gross earnings	\$8,070,622	\$6,750,454
Operating expenses	5,421,704	4,339,549
Net earnings	2,648,918	2,410,905
Fixed charges	1,288,541	1.047.182
Net income	1,360,377	1.363,723
Preferred dividends	312,181	300,992
Balance	1,048,196	1,062,731
Man have been an annual state of the same		

UNITED RETAIL CANDY

DOVER, Delaware-The Corporation tion Company: nor are they making their commit- Trust Company of America has filed being to pick up such available mer- cate of incorporation of the United ALBANY, New York-July stock chandise as will cover their immediate Retail Candy Stores, Inc. The com-

OF U. S. STEEL

NEW YORK, New York-One of the which a number of issues which have Corporation, covering earnings for

reported earnings. Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Java. Richardson Hill & Co., Boston: Until vious that the Steel Corporation's been a noticeable increase in orders and India. Cuba and our United the foreign exchange situation, money management is observing a most constate banks, of \$42,000,000 each; Beaumont, Texas—Max Feinburg; United United States to be refined; India prospects show some improvement we and sparing no expense in keeping CANADA LOSES States islands send raw sugar to the market conditions and transportation servative policy in reporting earnings

Below is a comparison of the net each quarter and the percentage of

-	earnings it represents:		
t	Quar. end.: Earnings	Dep'n	P.
f	June 30, 1919. \$34,331,301	\$9,031,448	26
	Mch. 31, 1919 33,513,384	8,707,368	26
t	Dec. 31, 1918., 36,354,165	8,947,373	24
d	Sept. 30, 1918 42,961,589	8,979,278	- 21
r	June 30, 1918. 62.557,391	8,277,311	13
v	Mch. 31, 1918 56,961,424	6,673,397	11
_	Dec. 31, 1917 59,724,125	9,843,041	16
	Sept. 30, 1917 68,243,784	11,159,843	16
-	June 30, 1917 90,579,204	14,347,399	16
V	Mch. 31, 1917113,121,018	8,024,647	7
	Dec. 31, 1916105,968,247	7,918,254	7
	Sept. 30, 1916 85,817,067	8,867,392	10
	June 30, 1916 81,126,048	8.071.848	10
	Mch. 31, 1916. 60,713,624	7,359,256	13
7	Dec. 31, 1915 51,232,788	8,729,053	17
-	Sept. 30, 1915. 38,710,644	7,028,034	18
	June 30, 1915 27,950,055.	6,031,013	21
1	Mch. 31, 1915 12,457,809	4.202,251	33
	Dec. 31, 1914 10,933,170	3,027,444	27
,	Sept. 30, 1914., 22,276,002	6,017,922	27
•	June 30, 1914 20,457,596	5,613,007	22
	Mch. 31, 1914 17,994,381	4,285,527	23
	Dec. 31, 1913 23,036,349	4,267,791	16.
	Sept. 30, 1913 38,450,400	7,130,959	18
1	June 30, 1913 41,219,813	7,629,786	18.
-1	Mch. 31, 1913 34,426,801	7.486,539	21.
	Dec. 31, 1912 35,185,557	7,786,216	22.
	Sept. 30, 1912 30,063,512	7,658,049	25.
	June 30, 1912 25,102,265	5,075,119	20.
	Mch. 31, 1912. 17,826,973	4,143,214	23.
	Dec. 31, 1911 23,105.115	3.126,594	13.
	Sept. 30, 1911 29,522,725	6,806,568	23
	June 30, 1911 28,108,520	6,268,680	22.
į	Mch. 31, 1911 23,519,203	3,517,306	14.
1	Dec. 31, 1910. 25,990,978	5,528,518	21.
1	Sent 30 1910 37 365 187	6,316,062	17
1	June 30, 1910. 40,170,960	6,290,205	15.
	Mch. 31, 1910 37,616,876	16,113,682	16.
		-	

nard Steamship Company reports for financial letter, the National City Bank tory. of Chicago, in dealing with this year's harvest says:

The cost of harvesting this year's territory. 500 crops breaks all records in the wage and lodging is reported to have been immense amount of wealth, which is much better diffused this year than ever before.

A land craze of considerable magnithe United States by fiscal years com- duction of unstated reserve for contingent liabilities arising out of the war. increased earnings of farm lands and Steamers were operated throughout the prospect of the broader foreign 1918 on the account of the British Gov- buying of Arrerican foodstuffs, Land ernment, the company receiving the sales in various sections show excep-Elue Book rate fixed in 1914. Many tional increases over pre-war prices. steamers from lines to other parts of the rise being so pronounced in some the world were diverted to the North quarters as to lead occupants of pros-Atlantic, and placed under the com-pany's management. No fewer than profit and to move to more remote sec-428 Atlantic voyages appear on books tions of the United States, or across for 1918, compared with 132 for 1913, the border into Canada where highly The company's steamers are now all productive land is available at a much free from requisition, but are still car- lower price per acres. This movement rying large quantities of government has often been witnessed before, but cargo at rates equivalent to Blue Book in certain phases has never been more

NEW JERSEY ZINC

issued the following statement of The first of the new steamers now Jersey Zinc Company reports for with orders well up to the close of combined earnings for the year ended being built for this trade will not be the three months ended June 30, 1919.

the year are repeated; trade reports put the company in a strong position a net profit, after charges and federal seem to grow better as the surplus with \$10,000,000 net working capital. In the Australasian trade, new ton- taxes, of \$1,491,337, equal to \$4.26 a crop producing areas are approached, or the equivalent of \$30 a share on nage already delivered fairly balances share on \$35,000,000 capital stock, and complaints are still numerous that the common stock outstanding. It is the tonnage lost during the war. compared with \$2,170,427, or \$6.20 a mills, eastern wholesalers and other officially stated that earnings so far Twelve passenger and cargo steamers share for the preceding quarter, and larger producers are slow to fill this year show a gratifying increase are under construction or contracted \$3,697,644, or \$10.56 a share, for the orders.

GRANTS CREDIT TO EUROPE

has granted a credit of \$200,000,000 to during 1918, mines in Colorado pro-BOSTON, Massachusetts-Compara- Great Britain, France, and Italy. Ar- duced \$12,705,000 gold, 69,000,000 ounces tive figures for the year ended July gentina had grain, meat, and hides to silver, 66,000,000 pounds of lead, 6, the Northern Ohio Traction & sell, which the countries mentioned 190,000 pounds of copper, and 86,550. wanted but had not the ready money 000 pounds of zinc. Statistics for 1919 to pay for. The credit was extended will show a considerable decrease in to solvent would-be purchasers, and the output of all the metals in the Argentina's foreign trade benefits ac- State. The production of gold alone cordingly.

AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION BOSTON, Massachusetts-The fol- NEW YORK, New York-The Sav-

Year ended June 30- 1919 1918

LACKAWANNA STEEL SHOWS A DEFICIT

BOSTON, Massachusetts-The Lack awanna Steel Company reports net earnings for the quarter ended June 30 of \$446,757, compared with \$4,696,-From Earnings for Deprecia- 843 in the corresponding quarter of 1918. After appropriations the comtion a Striking Feature of Cor- pany reported a deficit of \$233,087. poration's Quarterly Report compared with a profit of \$3,830,459 in 1918. This is the first time since 1915 that Lackawanna has shown a deficit in the June quarter.

In the six months just ended the pared with \$8,406,428 in 1918. The profits in this period were \$974.022, or an equivalent of \$2.77 a share on the company showed a net profit of \$6 .-782,833, which was equal to \$19.32 a to \$40 a share for the fiscal year ended sugar during the last 50 years. The quantity exported in five years since the beginning of the war is more than double that of the half century pre
sugar during the last 50 years. The larger proportion of the bull market history, with exception of the last for the common stock for the full 12 months of the current year, and compared \$36.08 a share.

This indicates \$50.54 a share of the common stock for the full 12 months of the current year, and compared \$36.08 a share.

The working capital on June 30 is \$45.89 in 1917, and \$34.81 in 1916.

Unfilled orders on June 30 amounted The amount allowed for depreciation to 122,399 tons, the lowest in years, months ago, and 314,948 tons reported on Dec. 31, last. It is confidently exment is published, the general impression being that the steel companies will show improved tonnage figures From these comparisons, it is 6b- from this time forward, as there has

there will be a loss this year in the operation of Canadian Government tial distribution in shape of an extra railways, of about \$19,000,000, accord- dividend, while others are understood ing to the estimate by the government. to incline toward increasing the reg-A loss of about \$9,000,000 is also ex- ular rate. The probabilities are, that pected in connection with the oper- the current 5 per cent rate on the ation of the Grand Trunk Pacific Rail- common stock annually, will not be way, so that the total loss will be changed, but that a small extra dis-\$28,000,000.

old government railways was placed 2 per cent quarterly. at \$37,321,485, and working expenses \$42,812,240. The costs presented in-

INCREASING OUTPUT

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama-The Bir-HARVESTING PAID the silicon differentials maintained. vive. No important demand from this CHICAGO, Illinois-In its monthly brought \$30.75 in the Chicago terri-

theless, the farmers stand to gain an Tennessee Coal & Iron Company is that this development is bound to benow operating eight stacks; Sloss- gin in the next few years. Sheffield three, Republic two, Woodward 4, Gulf States Steel, Alabama, and Holt, one each, while, as noted, another Alabama is going into blast.

MIDSUMMER TRADE

buying of interior jobbers and whole- have given their consent. salers at eastern centers seems less The purchase price will be \$3,400,eager, the consensus of reports is 000 and the acquisition will increase that trade as a whole is still very ac- the Pacific Gas hydro-electric capactive for a midsummer period; indus- ity by 50,000 horsepower. The total try, particularly the big basic lines, capacity will then be 213,500 horsesuch as iron, steel, lumber, and coal, power in the hydro-electric departseems stronger with prices hardening; ment and 120,000 horsepower devel-NEW YORK, New York-The New reports that textile mills are crowded oped by other means

MINERALS IN COLORADO

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia NEW YORK, New York-Argentina -The Geological Survey reports that will decrease at least \$2,000,000.

SAVAGE ARMS

lowing comparative statement is is- age Arms Corporation reports for sued by the American Light & Trac- the three months ended June 30, 1919. a profit after deducting federal taxes of \$443,611, and after the preferred Gross earnings \$4,211,398 \$5,226,705 dividends, equal to \$5.52 a share on Net earnings 3,971,717 4,911,022 bividends 5,445,817 5,026,017 Profit & loss surplus 11,150,696 11,792,188 with \$10.64 a share in the preceding \$7,958,000 common stock, compared The general balance sheet shows cash quarter, and \$5.17 a share in the June 1918, quarter.

RECORD AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE YEAR

Large Surplus Accumulated During Last Four Years-Working Capital Equivalent to \$144 a Share on the Common Stock

NEW YORK, New York-Notwithstanding unusually heavy writeoffs for depreciation, etc., and the fact that the continuation of the Canadian war taxes through 1919 made substantial appropriations on this account necessary, the American Locomotive Company is expected to show net earnings. for the common stock of very close

understood to have been around \$36,-000,000, or the equivalent of \$144 a share on the common stock. A large part of this working capital is either in cash or in interest-bearing certificates of indebtedness of the Railroad Administration. In some quarters it is estimated that the company has fully \$27,000,000 in these two items alone. This means that American Locomotive is now in a position to distribute to stockholders part of a large surplus, as nearly as possible \$100 a share after dividends, that has piled up during the last four years.

That some action to this end will be taken within six weeks is not ques-ON RAILROADS tioned in well-informed quarters; although there is considerable difference of opinion as to the form the OTTAWA, Ontario-It is expected dividend action will take. Some directribution will be made for the quarter, The gross of the Canadian Northern with further extra disbursements quarpart of the system was estimated at terly as long as conditions warrant. \$94,000,000 and working expenses This extra distribution, it is thought, \$103,946,000, while the gross from the will run anywhere from 1 per cent to

cluded interest on the Canadian The present conditions in the in-Northern, but no interest on the capi- dustry are rather unfavorable, altal expenditure of the other govern- though the outlook for business is considered encouraging. Although the There must be provided for the rail- American Locomotive Company has ways during the coming year the reported foreign and domestic orders following: Loss, \$28,000,000; construc- from time to time during the last few tion, \$11,121,000; equipment and roll- months, business on its books has ing stock, \$20,000,000; betterments, been steadily diminishing and oper-\$21,421,000, making a total of \$80,542,- ations are now reported to be under 000. The following contracts have al- 25 per cent of capacity. On the other ready been given out: Locomotives, hand, there is an immense volume of \$2,350,000; freight equipment, \$8,650,- inquiries from Poland and the Bal-000, and passenger equipment, \$4,- kans. The only difficulty in the way of converting these inquiries into actual orders is financing. Equipment men generally are satisfied that this OF SOUTHERN IRON also a steady inquiry from foreign

countries other than Europe. Equipment men believe when the mingham pig iron market remains stiff railroads are handed back to their at \$26.75, 1.75 to 2.25 silicon, with all owners that domestic buying will re-One round lot of high silicon, which source is expected for many months, also contained 1 per cent manganese, but this business is regarded as likely ome before foreign sides. It is also believed in some Inquiries and sales have been brisk trade circles that when the Russian in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and St. Louis situation simmers down, that country will be a big buyer of equipment and The iron masters are increasing the must obtain a great part of her needs history of the grain belt. As high melt. The Alabama company is pre- from the United States. To develop as 80 cents and \$1 an hour with board paring to blow in another stack at properly Russia's enormous resources Gadsden; the Gulf States Steel Com- will require a volume of equipment paid to competent farm hands in sec- pany has resumed in all departments reaching a stupendous figure, and tions of harvesting activity. Never- at a clip of about 60 per cent; the many equipment men are convinced

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC MERGER

NEW YORK, New York-The pur-IS VERY ACTIVE pose of the issuance of \$5,000,000 preferred stock some time ago, as well as the market strength in the common NEW YORK, New York-Brad- stock, of the Pacific Gas & Electric street's review of trade says: "While Company is explained by the anthe wire edge of demand for some few nouncement that the company is to staples, notably cotton goods and raw absorb the Northern California Power wool, seems somewhat blunted and the Company. Stockholders of the latter

The sale of the preferred stock has over the similar period of 1918. Application to list Pacific Gas & Electric stock on the stock exchange is expected to be made in the near future.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Jacques the Scullion

nassive fireplace, all the while dream-an army of servants. "By my faith!" sai

aron of Ranmere, and he thought to be polished." nuch that all the other take him away from the kitchen was not that he was a scullion, or the shoulder that it sent him stag-gering back a pace or two. "What ho! a scullion clean my armor!"
"No one could do it better." replied d Indeed, so timid was that at the first sound of the would run and hide him.

"Well if they have taught him he." freaming. But this was just that he longed so to be a id why, though he himself fallen him. d, he admired the courage

was a far-away look in eyes, when he was about his ay be sure that he was to himself a scene where, rand castle or chapel, he If kneeling before the King, receive the blow on his ich should make him a He knew even the words summoned the Baron. ld be used, and especially and would go stalking kitchen, with his head in and serving people.

ling, for he thought it bread and milk." the head to "call his wits his leather belt in two.

illions to pick it up. Jacques he did not like at all. t bid him make himself as was set before him. could and come out minence, on account of acr time he fastened a loosened tled, left him to finish his feast.

in this way that Jacques y a wealthy noble some disway, to which not only had nvited the Baron with his nd their squires, but all the f the castle as well. He was back of his favorite post when ld and his escort arrived. Inhad been there when the parn the herald on the outside walls and the castle guard had and had seen the great e let down and the herald scort ride proudly into the Such a clattering as there on the old stones, for every the castle, from the Baron the humblest menial, came ut to hear what the herald and it was with eager es round with wonder that stened to the wondrous tale. ing pronouncement of the power, and glory of the house was Jacques at all he heard some hitherto inaccessible.

a grade higher than himself, new pennons of costly silk had to be animals and gayly dressed persons, to But to go on with the pilgrimage: low could do." er of the great kitchen, with they were sore pressed to do all the ther on his knees, busily scouring things that their noble mistresses and watching the cooks before the wanted. In fact, there was work for

"By my faith!" said the Baron one day to Gaspard, "there are five tasks hat he wished for most was to be awaiting each man. It would look as ble knight, like those who followed though even I must wait for my mail

Whereupon Gaspard made bold to ande fun of him and called tell him of a lad who he knew Addlepate" But, the more they could serve him in that capacity, if ned at him, the more Jacques he would but release him from his task as scullion.

"What ho!" laughed the Baron, giving him nearer to being a ing Gaspard such a resounding slap on the shoulder that it sent him stag-

"No one could do it better," replied mire, but because he was Gaspard, holding to his point, "for he and a knight, as every one has cleaned the trenchers better than was quite the bravest man in any scullion before. That thou hast

"Well, if thou hast taught him, he sured that all danger was as small wonder, then, that

So Gaspard made great haste to ighed at by all who knew of tetch Jacques, who could hardly believe that such good fortune had be-

"And mind you," said Gaspard, giving Jacques' car a tweak by way of emphasis, "see that no spot escapes thee, and remember all the directions

I gave thee." Jacques did as he was bidden and shined and polished so zealously that the armor shone like molten silver. When it was done, Gaspard examined it and pronounced it flawless; then he

"By my faith," cried he again, "the Be brave, ready, and lad has done well. Truly has my And so real was this picture armor never before been polished like times. Jacques would active this. The lad deserves a recompense. of us would start at coming into such walls. Once within, there are several to let you find it at supper tonight."

friendly enough.

A Sir Philip Sidney

Pilgrimage

noiselessly, through the southern sub-

Jacques came somewhat doubtfully, thinking that perhaps the Baron had the great amusement of discovered something that had been missed; therefore, when the Baron all the servants, Jacques praised him and asked what he most one that he could really wanted, Jacques was so taken aback This was old Gaspard, a at his good fortune and at the fact served his master so that the great Baron himself was talke was released from active ing to him, that he was covered with he castle, and did only confusion and asked for the first thing services as pleased him- that popped into his head: "If it did not laugh at please Your Lordship, a bowl of white

well to aspire to such a "A bowl of white bread and milk! even though there roared the Baron. "Truly, I thought no prospect of his at- he'd ask for a new apron or leave to The first step to this, he serve a squire—but a bowl of bread was to clean his trench- and milk! Ho! ho! the lad thinks well I many a time he would of his stomach. Tell them to bring it h the great kitchen, just to hither, Gaspard, a bowl as big as his was doing what he own empty head, and see thou to it he saw a dark spot on that he eats it all. A bowl of bread if the whole was not and milk! ho! ho! ho!" And off the he would rap him Baron went, laughing as if he'd break

e said, and remind him Now, of course, this sounded very n could be a knight who foolish, but Jacques was only a boy, and a scullion at that, and therefore thing he taught him was to always hungry. Besides, as there an opportunity to serve, and was little place for the keeping of k to seize it if it came. So cows in the castle yard, milk was only while keeping the goal of for the Baron, his lady and a favored d knighthood in mind, he led few; all Jacques had ever tasted of turn his thought away from white bread was a few crusts which d forth his command for one to eat a very coarse, dark bread which

dy for him and was back But Gaspard had no such excuse for It was due to Gaspard him. He called him dolt and blocks saw a little life other head, and berated the poor boy so picture the train, with you safely of the kitchen, for as soon that he could hardly eat the white tucked away in one of its cozy comwere through there, Gas- bread and cool, rich milk when it partments, gliding smoothly, almost

"To think," Gaspard cried, with all urbs, at length emerging into the open urtyard, where, from some the scorn he could put into his voice, country of Surrey. On and on you go beervation, usually a dark "that thou had st a chance the like no through the green fields, dotted with back of some post, he scullion ever before had, and had to sheep, shut in by lovely flowering teristic and delightful letters to chilholds good." of the castle. He was Bah! Why did'st thou not ask leave such a thatched village as Kate Green- dren, is that written to Miss Gertrude Gaspard not to show himself to serve a squire, as the Baron said?" away loved to draw, sometimes a new Chattaway. This is it:

"I was fearful," stammered poor and spruce red brick cluster of "viln attire, but to hold himself Jacques, between the spoonfuls of las," yet to be toned down by the se, should the occasion arise bread and milk; "I could not think." English damps and rains into a fitness Once he helped a "Truly thou could'st not!" Where to grace their setting. Now and then a stubborn horse, and upon Gaspard, still greatly disgrun- the little train will give the shrillest

Drifting

Down the river let us sail, In our boat of brown, Spread the sails and drift away, Past the quiet town.

Past the banks where willows green To the waters bend; Little brother, let us drift To the sea, our friend.

With their golden eyes; In a tree, we hear a bird's Sleepy, broken cries.

Sweet wild roses drowsy watch,

Dusk will come and we shall sleep, Dreaming happily; Drifting, drifting, till we wake On the calling sea.

Sight-Seeing From the

the prizes to be awarded, prospect offered to tourists who make on diplomatic errands to distant going to the seaside next summercostly entertainment Salt Lake City their "going-in" point courts, could read strange languages and anything else (except the alphabe furnished for the for sight-seeing trips, says Popular and speak them, too, with visitors who of the guests, which latter Mechanics. Five specially designed came to court, one who could delight you happen to know. te all of the noble families airplanes have been prepared for the others with his music, his dancing or there of the surrounding work of carrying travelers to, and his verses. Such was the young Sid-

that he could not sleep for thinking of it, and the next day he had all he could do to keep his mind on his trenchers and not so to dreaming.

The story is told of a recent visitor and Philip Sidney's grandfather. The trenchers and not go to dreaming. to a famous circus, who, having the old place in Kent is, then, full of 12-year-old vigor, as he came home or a first sign of quickened life in the

his chief work each day was to added to them; and gayest of traphis the wooden trenchers, which in pings brought from the great chests to adorn the noble steeds that would which was brought for this purhis chief work each day was to added to them; and gayest of traphis chief work each day was to added to them; and gayest of traphis chief work each day was to added to them; and gayest of traphis chief work each day was to added to them; and gayest of traphis chief work each day was to added to them; and gayest of traphis chief work each day was to added to them; and gayest of traphis chief work each day was to added to them; and gayest of traphis chief work each day was to added to them; and gayest of traphis chief work each day was to added to them; and gayest of traphis chief work each day was to added to them; and gayest of traphis chief work each day was to added to them; and gayest of traphis chief work each day was to added to them; and gayest of traphis chief work each day was to added to them; and gayest of traphis chief work each day was to added to them; and gayest of traphis chief work each day was to added to them; and gayest of traphis chief work each day was to added to them; and gayest of traphis chief work each day was to added to them; and gayest of traphow the wooden trenchers, which in
and from the ring, that he forgot all
which more than delighted her; for,
how the winch in the form the ping brought from the great chests
to adorn the noble steeds that would
strapping on their snowshoes, the men
strapping on m the stream trickling along were busy as were the workers in enormous black bear. This man, one side of Penshurst Place itself. the foot of the great rock upon which leather and metal, all of whom the though ordinarily brave and bold, conthe two boys explored the camp and nothing.

Corner of the great kitchen, with

A bear you can draw or trace for yourself

Maple Sugar Days

Drawn for The Christian Science Monito

Francis Alchorn shut the door with snow by the road where an owl had

began to set out more sap pails. In a corner of the library, in one of against the later needs of the mon. the little rooms made by three sides the pails

the country lad's reply. "A maple people who always read the preface, only begins to be really useful to tap she turned to the front of the book profitable. One group of trees over in some of these sketches were written the west pasture, we call the 'Old Set- long ago. They are illustrative of tlers.' Father says they must have ways of life which are rapidly passing

way in gathering sap, and we want to weaver was always an interesting give the maples a good chance. Of personality, and nowhere was he more course, there are several kinds of ma- at home than in the village fondly ples, though. Most of these are rock named by its inhabitants 'Our Town.' or sugar maple, as we sometimes call That sounded very promising, even it. Then there are silver maples, though Elva did not know where Fife black, red, and mountain maples, all was (I wonder if you who are reading of which make good sugar. Vermont this story know), and so she settled

is one of the best sugar states, you herself comfortably in the chair by know; New Hampshire and New York the table and began to read, looking make lots of sirup and sugar, but the at her little wrist watch, a recent gift Vermont kind is famous everywhere." from her mother, to see how much

try whether you can draw the bear the famous era of the Sidneys. But, maple sirup on the farm there. Why of it to us. The Indians made maple once to a question. 'Oh, yes, it is from memory. Or, run your pencil by all odds, the finest feature of the over the black lines to feel how to place—the thing that you will rememvisit them for a couple of weeks right white folks came. Some red man must a thegither want for company. The make the curves; then make your own ber longest-is the baronial hall. It away! To see them make maple sirup, have broken a twig in spring, and have win' blaws in aff the fields, an' I can freehand drawing on another paper. is one of the most remarkable in all right out of the trees, and live in the tasted the sweet water that cozed out. hear the bees hummin' an' I can smell Perhaps you would like to take this the land, for the reason that it has woods while it's being made! Oh, do you Then the squaws learned to cook it in the hay and the earth. An' the cat drawing as the pattern for a wooden intact its fireplace in the center of suppose Dad will say that I may go?" their great bark dishes, by dropping comes in at the open door—it's aye toy. If so, paste it on thin wood and the hall, raised just a bit above the Mother smiled in spite of herself. The white men im- open—an' a hen will by times stap cut it out with a knife or scroll saw, flags of the floor, some logs piled up "Can this be the boy who, only a mo- proved upon their methods, till we inside an' look roond. God is good, cutting on the outer edge of the black perhaps in the same fashion that they ment ago, was deploring the utter have our maple sugar and sirup of to- my dear, very good. An' I say over line, for the real shape of the bear is were when milord and lady dined shown by the inner edge of the line.

If you draw a square of any size, the retainers at the long tables, of tables, of long tables, of tables, of tables, of long tables, of tables, of tables, of long tables, of tables, of long tables adding the diagonals as shown by the grayish and ancient oak, which are down the walk toward his chum's from burning, till finally it thickened dotted lines, you can draw a bear, still ranged along the side of the house. It was dusk when he came and cleared into sirup. It wasn't so making your own pattern to fit any apartment. The roof is of open tim- briskly up the street with his father, nice as the kind we make today in covpiece of wood. The grain of the wood should run the long way of the toy, which the smoke from the fire once "Dad says I may go, Mother," he cailed wants maple sugar, the sirup is boiled

life in that far-away fourteenth cen- find out how to get there?" ing your way slowly through the con- dogs begging for morsels from the flung hospitably wide, and half a Mother says she will make some real industry and how it had grown. fused traffic of Trafalgar Square to table, perhaps the clanking of armor dozen youngsters tumbled out on to buckwheat cakes for breakfast some While comparatively few goats are Charing Cross station, close by. Then as a late comer enters, the almost the broad stone doorstep to welcome morning, soon as we have fresh sirup kept in the United States, she related, drowned-out tinkle of music from the the newcomer. The stage driver for them. Doesn't that make you gallery. You will never forget that swung his team carefully in the hungry for some right this minute, and but little attention is given the banqueting hall, at Sir Philip Sidney's shoveled track—"Evenin'." he greeted Francis?" the doorway throng, "feels like spring Then the men came back to the to believe that there will in time be

> replied Francis' uncle. "but we'll be late gathering of the sap, and to keep and Pasadena has more goats in probusy enough next week, if this wind the fires burning all night; but, for the portion to the population than any

thinks I.'

and smiling shyly at all the cousins pung and started down the winding cents per quart. Eight goats can be whom he scarcely knew. Archie, of road. The snow had settled noticeably fed for what it costs to feed one cow, the invitation, engaged him in conver- through the day, and the air was grow- according to tests made by the French sation. "It was great that you could ing sharp. Francis looked back at and the United States governments; come just now," he began. "Every one the many, many trees, each with its while \$1600 income was received from "As I have to wait here for half an says it's going to be the best sugar hanging pail for the trickling sap. new passengers having joined you, on studied: even a trunk is studded with but every one will be helping, and it's himself, "but it's certainly wonderful

> Little Ted snuggled up to the guest, "Do you like maple sugar?" he inquired confidentially. "I do, and last year I ate so much that I thought I never wanted to see any more ever But my father says that a boy always starts fresh each season, at liking maple sugar." .

Lady Bess to a pung; the hired man put in several small boring bits, and a great quantity of metal spiles: Francis and Archie took charge of the generous luncheon, and all together they invaded the big maple after it is 40 years old, and no one and there read: knows how long it goes on being "It may be well to state here that been growing there when the Pilgrims out of knowledge, to some extent even came to New England-300 years ago." out of memory. In these days, when It's best to cut the other kinds out of popular, 'Our Town' may reasonably a sugar bush. Evergreens are in the claim a little book for itself. The Fife

By nightfall the men had tapped time she could spend. several hundred trees, inserting a The book was a collection of short small, metal spout or "spile" in each sketches, each chapter really complete hole, and had hung as many big pails. in itself, and almost the whole after-The boys had straightened out the noon was gone before Elva realized it. camp, kept a good fire, cleaned the big When it was time to go home, she kettles and pails, and had put every- went to the librarian to see if she thing in readiness for the next day. could take the book out on her card, Archie showed Francis how to tap a because of the last story she had read, tree for himself. "You take a small which she wanted to show to her bit, so, and start about three feet from mother. the ground to make a hole in the tree. That evening, after her school work Just a shallow one, less than two was done, she got out the book to read inches deep, will give as much sap as the particular account she had in to a more retired spot. Perhaps most dows, square turrets, and ivy-clad this afternoon's mail, but I was going a larger one and not hurt the growing mind about "Grannie," whom the tree. Some big trees will take two or author said was much alone in those close contact with a bear, yet this one courtyards, flower lined, and fleeting Francis had bolted for the other three spiles, yield a barrel or more of days, the days after her big family had in the sketch appears quiet and glimpses through closed iron gates room, at the mention of the location sap in a season, and do well for years. scattered to different parts of the of lovely flagged paths among gay of the mystery. His uplifted voice Of course, sap flows most of the year, country. And this is what Elva read You may either draw or trace just flowerbeds. There are stately rooms came back to the living room, in real but in the spring the roots take up lots from the book on the Fife people, such a bear as this, for your own and halls, full of magnificent furnience. menagerie of toy animals. Look hard ture, family portraits, relics of queens Mother, it's from Cousin Archie, up in are no leaves to give out any of the library, and read, too: at him, then put the paper away and and dukes, statesmen and poets of Vermont. They're starting to make moisture, so the trees can spare some "'Am I dull by myself?' she replied

and maple sugar weather already, team, ready to return home. At the such growth as to partly supply the "Woods are pretty full of snow yet," the nights in camp to attend to the goats than any other of the states, Francis was in the house by now, them. They all piled into the low in demand, bringing from 35 to 60

"Early spring may be sort of slow cow and calf. in the city," he said, as if speaking to enough in the country in Vermont!"

Games in the Middle

lieve in all work and no play, writes never still a minute. Especially in-Marjorie and C. H. B. Quennell, in teresting among them is the variety of "I never ate very much of it," ad- "A History of Everyday Things in expression and disposition. When a mitted Francis. "But how do you England"... so we find in the Middle goat is sold, the new owner is supplied make maple sugar in winter?" he Ages that men and women played with the name and a written descripasked in real wonder. "I never saw many games that now belong to tion. As for their food, they are very children only. It must be rememparticular. They like clean weeds. The children laughed merrily. "This bered that traveling was both slow and are fond of the cocklebur when sat upon the throne of England; first of all, you will probably remember the story of Sidney, at the battle of Zutphen, in the Netherlands, giving the a wink in ink; but there may be ink in a wink but there were to begin to tap the trees tomorrow. isn't much snow," they all agreed. "It's and dangerous, and visiting, therefore, it is green and tender. Sap will be running well next week." the evenings, various occupations and had six brothers who served in the

When Books Were Rare

When books were rare and only the where those goats are now." woods some two miles from the house. richest persons and a few poor schol- laughed, as she went calling after Everything was strange to Francis, ars possessed them, they were some- them. "Come, Mary Anne, Mercedes, and he could only wonder at the great, times most sumptuously bound. As an Gingerbread! Come here, I want white stillness of the hill country example, we are told that Queen Eliza- you!" round him. Archie interpreted vari- beth of England owned a book which ous things of passing interest as the was bound in solid gold, which she watched admiringly until even Daphne d with wonder and over the beauty spots of the region, ney who was born at Penshurst Place. From The Life and Letters of Lewis sleigh slipped along—the odd, heavy wore suspended from her waist by a and Helen, the littlest of the flock. atmosphere, the hint of damp, north- chain

ern winds that promised maple-sugar weather, a faint queer hollow in the Concerning Grannie of

nce upon a time, there was a boy with his mouth wide open and his privilege of being shown around by one of the gallant Sidnon one of the company's officials, was left on the standing at the entrance of the ring.

12-year-old vigor, as he came nome gorgeous memories of the gallant Sidnon one of the gallant Sidnon one of the company's officials, was left one of the great Nor-All was now excitement in the standing at the entrance of the ring.

13-year-old vigor, as he came nome gorgeous memories of the gallant Sidnon one of the company's officials, was left one in the standing at the entrance of the ring.

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13-year-old vigor, as he came nome gorgeous memories of the gallant Sidnon one of the company's officials, was left one in the standing at the entrance of the ring. n castle of Ranmere. While many castle. Suits of armor had to be pollocation of the ring, one in Philip Sidney's time having been in the standing at the entrance of the ring, one in Philip Sidney's time having been ing stockings in the sunny living through the snow, down an old woods lie Library, taking out first one book ing stockings in the sunny living through the snow, down an old woods lie Library, taking out first one book ing stockings in the sunny living through the snow, down an old woods lie Library, taking out first one book ing stockings in the sunny living through the snow, down an old woods lie Library, taking out first one book ing stockings in the sunny living through the snow, down an old woods lie Library, taking out first one book in the sunny living through the snow, down an old woods lie Library taking out first one book in the sunny living through the snow, down an old woods lie Library taking out first one book in the sunny living through the snow, down an old woods lie Library taking out first one book in the sunny living through the snow, down an old woods lie Library taking out first one book in the sunny living through the snow, down an old woods lie Library taking out first one book in the snow, down an old woods lie Library taking out first one book in the snow, down an old woods lie Library taking out first one book in the snow, down an old woods lie Library taking out first one book in the snow, down an old woods lie Library taking out first one book in the snow, down an old woods lie Library taking out first one book in the snow, down an old woods lie Library taking out first one book in the snow, down an old woods lie Library taking out first one book in the snow, down an old woods lie Library taking out first one book in the snow, down an old woods lie Library taking out first one book in the snow, down an old woods lie Library taking out first one book in the snow taking out first one book in the snow taking ta snow the snow taking taking the snow taking taking taking taking holding some greyhounds by a leash. So engrossed was this gentleman in great trees on the lawn to write his something interesting. And, on watching the strange procession of "Shepherd's Calendar."

holding some greyhounds by a leash. So engrossed was this gentleman in great trees on the lawn to write his watching interesting. And, on watching the strange procession of "Shepherd's Calendar." room of their pleasant city home, "I road to the sugar camp, which was something new a fel-wish there was something new a fel-ties. Lady Bess was unhitched and this particular day, she found a book led into her shelter, the old camp which more than delighted her; for, "What big trees," said Francis, as ples of countries of which she know

> Archie had lighted a fire in the big being cases of books, Elva found a stove, and filled the kettles with soft shabby little volume, entitled "Our snow to provide water for washing Town and Some of Its People," by "They ought to be big trees," was John Menzies; and, being one of the

"Are these all maples?" said Francis. what may be called the Literature of "Nearly all," his cousin told him. Locality is becoming more and more

The Goatherd

"Come on, girls! Come on, boys! so that if will not split easily. Last found its escape; the ministrel gallery as the door opened before them. "That of all, paint your hear a dark brown, is sheltered behind a carved screen, is, if I'll bring back some of the maple unless you decide that he is of the Of all the baronial halls, this one at sirup for him, and agree to get 90 or Penshurst comes perhaps nearest to better in my arithmetic next term. molds to cool, and finally the cakes paths to fresh browsing places, called furnishing a complete picture of what Regular Yankee bargain, I call that; are packed to sell in the cities. The her flock of goats. This rural scene the home of the lord of a manor for maple sirup's mighty good and nicest maple sugar is left soft, like the had for its setting the mountains of was like. Here it is marvelously easy to reproduce the scene of domestic life in that far-away fourteenth centrified in the far-away fourte sugar is fine, but we can never send ested in her restless charge and, I toward others; and so it had been thrown away, which he Imagine yourself, on any brilliant and boisterous laughter, the entering the stage dropped a sleepy boy in the the stage dropped as sleepy boy in the sleep beautiful dropped as sleepy boy in the sleepy boy in the sleep beautiful dropped as sleepy bea great fork, even before the rest of the servants, were obliged high on a London omnibus top, wend-food, the barkings of the hungry snowy yard. The kitchen door was know how good that is, at its best, might eat the leaves, she told of her

useful creatures, there is every reason height of the season, they would spend home market. California has more present, civilization's roof claimed other city. In the cities the milk is eight goats and about \$400 from one

The Angora goats live where no other animals will and are more valuable for their mohair than the milk The Angoras, however, give a very rich milk. The goats' milk does not sour as quickly as cows' milk, and it makes delicious cheese.

The herding of the goats, it was Our forefathers did not at all be- evident, has its problems. They are

Next morning Uncle James hitched amusements served to pass the time. Civil War, and ten relatives of military age had taken part in the war with Germany. She would like to have done more herself, she said, but found some consolation in knowing she is doing her bit where she is. "And look

> It was a delightful picture and we disappeared over the hill.

A Letter to a Child

tury, the crowded hall, full of shouts

old home in Kent.

"Reading Station,

more than 30 miles when you will century castle of Penshurst Place, a person, like Shakespeare's "Hamlet."

"Your loving friend. "C. L. DODGSON." in 1554, the castle having been granted Carroll," by G. S. D. Collingwood.

. "April 13, 1878. "My dear Gertrude: of shrill whistles, as a warning to hour, I have been studying Bradshaw year ever, and we'll have a lark. Of loiterers at a station platform; then, (most things, you know, ought to be course, we'll have to help a lot, too, you go again with your journey. You nails) and the result is that it seems always jolly." will only have traveled something I could come, any day next week, to Winckfield, so as to arrive there about reaca the station of Penshurst; after 1; and that by leaving Winckfield that, you will need a carriage to drive again about half-past 6, I could you to the village itself, in the midst reach Guildford again by dinner. The of which still stands the fourteenth next question is, How far is it from century castle of Penshurst Place. Winckfield to Rotherwick? Now, do once the proud home of Sir Philip not deceive me, you wreathed once the proud home of Sir Philip If it is more than a hundred miles, I At once you will remember things can't come to see you, and there is that you have read of this so popular a person, like Shakesneare's "Hamlet" the next question is, How much less? "the glass of fashion and the mould of These are serious questions, and you form," in the time when Queen Bess sat upon the throne of England; first smile in There mustn't be a more thirsty than he. And, in all probability, you could not remember I tell you to be serious). You might anything more exactly characteristic as well tell me at the same time of this fine, unselfish and talented whether you are still living at Rotherd. the herald went on to tell To view the scenic wonder of the lazzling glories of the tournawest from the air, escaping the rough the nature of the jousts to be trails and rocky barriers that often the style of weapons. its the style of weapons screen the rarest vistas—that is the had seen foreign lands, had been sent grown-up person—and whether you're

R. L. STEVENSON IN SAMOA

ially for The Christian Science Monitor to his coming in 1889 the islands had ed a turmoil of political upheaval, due, in great part, to the interof Germany, inspired by meron's judgment was esteemed

by the native population, and highly regarded by the treaty powers then ntrol of Samoan affairs. To his ise perception of misgovernment and generous credit must be given ording the final satisfactory addgment of Samoan administration. islands' story is of especial inst to the United States, now that any has lost her insular posses-To quote from a state docu-"It was in our relations to that we made the first deparire from our traditional and wellablished policy of avoiding entanling alliance with foreign powers in on to objects remote from this

naval officer of the United States neration ago, interviewing the t chief" of the Bay of Pago Pago. and him favorable to America, and us of allowing it the exclusive ight to use the most favored harbor the Island of Tutuila. It is a coinnot without interest that, in osequent partition of Samoa be-Germany and the United States, was one of the islands which Drawn for The

I to the latter government. dent Grant expressed himself oath to accept the chief's proposal ern Pacific, and a one-man comwas dispatched by the Senate Author and King nvestigate conditions. The agent berger was sent out twice with letters and gifts from the President.

shington and the lack of rapid cominication of any kind, Steinberger up an opera-bouffe government, presented, despite the American sul's protests, that the natives onsider themselves under the ction of the United States. Fially convicted of deceit and of a et alliance with German commer-Il Interests, Steinberger was deted on a British war vessel.

n the United States the annexation the islands was discussed from time eventually a treaty was concluded, council. ng us to the privileges of Pago e led to the first infraction of the

pal port, but this right was dised in the sending of one commiser each by Great Britain, Ger-

Malletoa, then King, was deposed by e Germans, who were in the maprity as to foreign population, and ree aggressive to the last degree. se, late sub-King, was en- Samoa, February, 1893. roned, with, of course, a German ader. This interference with the expolitical condition was a breach

Change of Rulers

In 1888 there was a revolt against the reign of Germany's man, Tae, and Mataafa, a stately and itable chieftain, was chosen king. resulted in the appropriation by ongress of a half-million dollars for rotection of our interests in Saa against the aggression of Ger-Our "safety and prosperity" ng at stake, the Nation, though an nwilling participator in the bicker-nes of its confreres, increased its dron in the Pacific and prepared ostantiate its early offer to bend the Samoans should occasion

x months before the arrival of enson at Apia, the Berlin treaty concluded between Great Britain, any, and the United States. This lated the "neutrality and autonogovernment of the Samoan Is-Malietoa was re-throned, and ntral government provided calling Chief Justice and a municipal il. Using their predominating pers as a lever, the Germans lost Drawn for The Christian Science Monits photograph () William Thompson ethen their position in the is-

pressed by the wonderful natural permanent resting-place strong Samoa." after his arrival for a great tract clusively at Stevenson." nical wilderness. This he conthese purple hills the great Scots- to act with naive recklessness, to treat other rare historical portraits.

man built himself a home, called by a whole community as so many the natives, "the house of wisdom." naughty boys and its grave affairs as the natives, "the house of wisdom."

name of her adopted son, Rivers) the latch-string hung ever with the 'Treasure Island' should Robert Louis Stevenson, is ineradi-ready. All kinds of matters were sub-readly, written in the chronicles of mitted to him for settlement. Gov-specting the affairs of Samoa.' In of-'s history. For years previous ernment official and rebel alike sought ficial documents, some of them under



King Malietoa of Samoa

lied a possible infringe- his advice. Chiefs from faraway States would undoubtedly have been Aughinbaugh said. "I might invite apon the cherished Monroe Doc- islands brought him peculiar and valu- forced to relinquish its interests and your attention to the fact that there however, interest had been able gifts as compensation for his

waiian Islands, was a devotee of Ste- upon the rugged self-sacrificing char- the State of Maine that built the largvenson, who, during a previous visit acter of this remarkable man. The to Honolulu, had made suggestions Facilitated by the distance from relative to the Federation of Polynesia concurrent with His Majesty's views. The relations of the author were so friendly with all the native factions that he could with safety visit any of the tribal chieftains.

Stevenson's interest in the economic conditions of Samoa inspired him to write a series of letters to the London Times protesting that the representatives of the treaty powers were incompetent, and, therefore, unable to restore peace among the warring e, but their remoteness as well tribes. The administration of the the Nation's caution as to its for- Swedish chief justice, Cedercrantz, cy, militated against the chosen as a neutral representative of Enthused by representations the three nations in control, came eserger, the Samoans had sent pecially under his censure. He also lking-man" to ask for a protecto- criticized Baron Senfft von Pilsach, of the islands. This was refused, German president of the municipal

A letter relating to the sedition o Bay and implying a willingness regulation written by Stevenson in rt of the United States to act February, 1893, forms part of the State

a friendly though passive big records. An extract is quoted: her to these people. This harmless To the editor of The Times, London, England.

leanwhile representatives of other notice of your readers the sedition friend, Mataafa, was restored as suof their crude civil wars evolved (Samoan) regulation, 1892, for the necessity for a central governnecessity for a central governcomplained of my statements called the necessity for a central governcomplained of my statements called the necessity for a central governtive parliament. The contentment of but you stopped selling him what he Great Britain and Germany complained of, my statements called the Samoans under his rule indorsed wanted. He would willingly open ored into treaties for naval stations in question, and I was content to wait Stevenson's faith in him. The sons of business connections with you again should you ask him. Merchants in Complete Secretarial Courses of Pago Pago Harbor. Apia cial papers should justify me. If any spear for the plow, and may be seen other sections of the world feel as did of Pago Pago Harbor. Apia further scandal happen, I shall take upon excellent roads, mounted upon this business man of the Far East and the freedom to report it to your paper American bicycles, going about the are equally desirous, and anxious in by an acquisitive German and endure my three months in Apia business of the cocoa and rubber fact, to restore their dealings with you. Out of this high- gaol with as much patience as I may. plantations. ded business on the part of the But I think these are new experiences on grew complications which re- for a British subject. The high commission has done good service in the past. It was created to deal with iny, and the United States, to inquire anomalous circumstances which exist complicated affairs of the no longer. I wonder whether this last instance of its power and discretion will be palatable to the government of England.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

Action From Note

As a direct result of this communi-



King Mataafa of Samoa

m of Samoa, and with the desire nance directed against sedition in Stevenson negotiated firmed, however, was "not aimed ex- in earlier times. These pictures run York. Had they been exported pected to recruit.

In its issue of May 18 of the same leto a plantation of kava, year, The Times denied that its cor- illustrative of the North American In- less, a powerful argument in controleapple, and other indigen- respondent had exaggerated the con- dians, and to these is added a unique ling a market wherein competition it trees. The property was not ditions in Samoa or criticized un- collection of Indian silver and of may arise. is-bearing investment, but it af- justly the administration of Cedercrantz wampum belts. As samples of the ed a delightful site for the home and von Pilsach. Chance, The Times early part of Canada there are paint- for canned goods, especially con- at low prices, when the Navy Departenson and his family during the continued, "gave King Malietoa a chief ings by Du Longpres; among them a densed milk. France, Belgium, Italy, ment sells 265 at auction. The planes

His neighbors were a remnant of the lightly as a cricket match. Those who Indo-European race, the most impos- suspect that a master of historical roing, picturesque, and kindly of the mance and a humorist of rare ingenu-South Sea inhabitants. During the ity had, on a slender thread of fact years of his life at "Vailima" (Five constructed a story of fantasy vying the hand of Baron von Pilsach himself, he appears as absurd a personage as in the letters of Mr. Stevenson. Far from being the inventor of imaginary grievances and grotesque dignitaries, the latter is only the spokesman ago indignant, at the antics of official comedians. Mr. Stevenson has been only too completely justified in his reports of bureaucratic blindness, poni-

pous inefficiency and financial disaster told in the official flistory of Samoa." the best interests of the native populaits choice of Malietoa as ruler, Stevenson's affections were solely for Mataafa, whose character won admiration from all who knew him intimately.

Pilsach, exposed so valiantly by Ste- overseas trade must have given much venson, resigned from office. The seed encouragement to the commercial and of conspiracy and strife did not die industrial interests of the State. The with the exile of the rebel chiefs, address given at the semi-annual conpetty wars being waged up to 1899; but the partition of Samoa between Germany and the United States was sor of foreign trade, New York Unilargely due to Stevenson's unofficial versity, centers upon the necessity of influence and vigorous protest against a state pier by which Maine may realthe usurpating tendencies of the Ger- ize an outlet for its products and a mans. Had there been no Stevenson right to its share of overseas comto expose their aim to become sole pos- merce. sessors of the islands, the United the final infraction of the Monroe was a time in our early history when,

strength and desire to enter so inti- certain transport facilities, the United mately into the contest for the peace States dominated many foreign mar-Kalakaua, then king of the Hay of Samoa is but another commentary kets. And during that period it was



Tamasese, friend of Robert Louis of barrels of apples from the State of Stevenson

islanders' affectionate appreciation of his friendship was tenderly expressed been a good apple in India since your

MCGILL RECEIVES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office nounced by the governors of McGill which they now so urgently need. to the front in this line of trade as that the university has been the recip- Maine is nearer than any other state ient of a long-planned benefaction in customers." Touching upon the great the presentation by Mr. David Ross demand in South America for lumber McCord of Temple Grove, Montreal, from the United States for construche treaty powers, and forced the sioner of the western Pacific was in- cal objects, works of art and other nited States to take steps not to its structed by Parliament, in April, 1893, and other almost priceless relics ilking, as in opposition to the first "to modify portions of the recent ordi- lustrative of the history, art, and social life of Canada and the British Empire during a long period of time. Mr. McCord has devoted many years to the accumulation of the treasures which he has thus transferred to McGill Uni-

The objects are very numerous and

tion, preparatory to its transfer.

into the hundreds.

TRADE OUTLOOK

Professor of Foreign Trade of New York University Points Out Advantages of State for Development of Its Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PORTLAND, Maine-Citizens of the of a community, once amused, but long of the times" and feeling the impetus State of Maine are seeing the "signs of progress as never before. Maine has its share to give in the onward march of civilization and those who see the vision and understand the vast and as yet undeveloped resources of Mataafa, with his chieftains, opposed Maine, are keenly alert to grasp ev-Mataafa, with his chieftains, opposed the existing government as inimical to of the State into the proper avenues of the proper avenues for increased development, not alone tion, and deplored the monopoly of Sa-for its own benefit but to fit it for moa's treasures by foreign intruders. the place it must take in the affairs Though upholding the government in of the world in the natural course of events.

The march of events is forcing Maine into its rightful place and in this connection it is timely to quote a man whose opinions regarding the In the end, Cedercrantz and von future of Maine along the lines of vention of the Maine State Board of

"In this connection." Professor almost unknown islands of the expended for public enterprises. est percentage of the ships which sailed the seven seas and carried the American flag to foreign ports. was the men of the State of Maine who manned these vessels and their cargoes were in a large part made up of the products of Maine.

Can Be Done Again

"What has been done can be done again. There is no reason why the State of Maine during the present century cannot regain the place it formerly held in overseas fields and there never was in the history of the world a more opportune moment than the present to accomplish this very purpose. I recall when last in India speaking with a Parsee merchant of Bombay. He pointed with pride to an enormous stone ice-house which he had built, and said to me, 'I built that ice-house to store ice that formerly came here from your State of Maine. And on every ship that came consigned to me with ice, I also had two layers Maine. The ice insured the delivery in good condition of this luscious fruit.

The great future of the people of

fields and its fisheries. RARE COLLECTION of all kinds was in such great demand as it is today. It is estimated that it will take at least 10 years to supply France, Belgium, Italy, and Great Brit in the United States to these possible West Indies Possibilities that Maine is in by far the best position of any state in this Union to secure a large share of this lucrative trade and it seems logical to visualize Portland as the big eastern lumber port of the United States."

Fisheries Opportunities Professor Aughinbaugh pointed out in such bountiful profusion. the collection is estimated to be worth the great opportunities awaiting Maine are easy of access. Their credits are be placed upon such valuable historical in the line of fisheries, but it was good. All they lack to develop a trade treasures. The McCord National Mu- upon the agricultural pursuits of land has the opportunity of the ages seum, as it is called, will be removed Maine that he laid the greatest stress, to open these markets and to defrom Mr. McCord's residence and per- stating that it was his opinion that velop trade relations with those namanently housed in the Joseph Build- the real promise of Maine's future lay tions which in the end will not only ing on the McGill grounds. Already in this field of industry. He said, "It benefit every man, woman, and child the art and historical experts of McGill may surprise you to know that pracare collaborating with Mr. McCord in tically all of Latin America is dependthe extensive work of examining, cate-gorizing, and cataloguing the collec-and vegetables. Germany and Holland exported such commodities as potatoes, Among items of especial interest, onions, carrots, cabbage, and beets; where all are interesting, may be France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, garmentioned a remarkable assemblage lic onions, early fruits, berries, grapes, which Mr. McCord has himself created, and melons. While from far-away of pictures illustrating the history of Africa and New Zealand came apples Canada at various epochs. It consists and other delicious fruits. Climatic of water colors by Henry Bunnett, a conditions and unfavorable soil preprominent Canadian artist. The pic- vent the proper development of some tures were made under Mr. McCord's of the more favored fruits and vegedirect supervision, and are accurate tables in the lands of the Southern ample to safeguard the interests of in every matter of detail. Most of the Cross. I know, for instance, that last sites represented in the drawings have year Cuba, an island of about 2,000,000 now greatly changed, so that without inhabitants, purchased \$2,000,000 worth access to the McCord collection, it of potatoes, most of which came from would in many cases be impossible to Maine, but practically all of which This ordinance, it was af- show how the places depicted appeared were shipped through the port of New that Connecticut would have been exthrough Portland, shipping charges In the museum are over 160 cuts and freight rates would have been

in the market for this latter com- because the navy has an oversupply. "YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

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In summing up the situation Professor Aughinbaugh said: "In concluthe understanding arrived at by cation to The Times, the high commisbaugh continued, "In the face of these the great possibilities afforded by the conditions it must be only too obvious markets of the West Indies and all of Latin America, with their - approximately 100,000,000 people. These lands are in a measure nearer to us than any other nation. They are not manufacturing people and never will be. They demand the necessities of life-the things that Maine produces in the State of Maine, but help materially in bringing American goods into overseas markets in a practical and substantial manner.

NO NATIONAL GUARD NEEDED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON. Massachusetts-Marcus Holcomb, Governor of Connecticut, has informed the Department of the Northeast, United States Army, that Connecticut does not need a national guard, as the state guard is more than the State. The federal appropriation which would otherwise have gone to Connecticut will therefore be assigned to other states in New England, provided they recruit the number of men

SEAPLANES AT AUCTION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia -Sportsmen and business concerns interested in aviation will be given an "The same opportunities are open opportunity soon to acquire seaplanes we years of his life. Among justice and an adviser who hastened portrait of Sir George Prevost, and Great Britain, and Japan are always are in good condition, but must be sold

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COLLEGE graduate desires office managership. Several yrs, exp. in bandling bulky correspondence, supervising office staff, and general systematizing, B 19, Monitor, 21 E, 40th St. N. Y. C.

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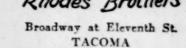
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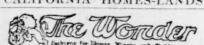
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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

SUBJECTS

By the Illustrator and the Painter

a mist. He has no purpose in garity. where sometimes it sells. looks hopeless. hat do not sell he stacks in hose that are less good.

that you find in Michel- smiling above her head. sensitiveness: I bert Louis Stevenson when he murmured, "but the propaganda of fat there is more latent life, beauty coiled spring in the sleeput a recumbent figure of than about the most nyself-everybody's doing ant to interest the minds of not to titillate their emointo two classes-those for themselves and those the world.

pens." said the Painter.

Watts used to bore me with ures by him at the Tate her seem so eternal, comth the temporary expressions or art's sake. I take off my or He Had Great Possessions Minotaur.' and 'Sic He painted for the world. ackers is a world artist, too. How vial the work of other war illustras compared to what he did. u remember his water color called Adoration of the Magi'-the he Austrian Emperor, and the ng weapons of destruction e Child? That was terrible, wonful—the most awful lay sermon of e war. I begged Raemakers to paint clares. o convert it into a large oil pic-I'm keen now about Sermons Paint, I'm all for art as propa-

You've changed a good deal since went to France." .

res, and more still since I reiel I've seen things; I've possibilities: but each picill say the same thing-the lking glibly about the next war. kes me see red, for I know 1 cry, 'Never Again.' I've got picture. The scheme is so a propagandist, and my mes- toria and Albert Museum. rld is proclaiming the ck which he called 'War.'

Morcover, the illustra- Jeremiah Colman,

tions in the weekly press are so badly printed that they become an offense. I try not to look at them. The only kind of illustrations that interest me are those that illuminate the text, such the Illustrator, "I'm tired of as du Maurier's own drawings for ig. I'll give it a rest for a "Trilby" and Keene's illustrations to I'll paint. I have views about 'Alice in Wonderland.' If I were an art editor I would make all the illus-He glanced loward the Painter as trations full pages. There should be hallenge him. The Painter, but each page should be an independobserve, has never produced a ent decorative statement, something picture in his life. He begins that the reader could look at with olor scheme and rhythmic pleasure even if he does not read a re forms; then he gets into a mud- word of the letter press. As for the nges follow; when he has comic illustrations that cram our king on a canvas for a month newspapers, they appall me. I admire true caricature as much as anybody. (always in the open air) but I resent, oh, how I resent the gross to assume a design, and travesties of men and women that do it is sufficiently con- duty in the comic pages of our newso be given a title; but in the draftsman can go on day by day d stages his picture is as indef- repeating the monotony of their vul-Alas, illustration is under a only some arrangement of cloud! Editors, paper makers and printers conspire to make the fog and crases; he changes the atti- cate the public into even a glimmering model, and after months of what the art of illustration should regretfully regarding the be. Yet the French can do it-there's as finished, he sends it to an the last of the old guard. The future

"Don't despair," said the Illustrator. dio; there they stand, scene "It's always darkest before dawn; but r scene of diaphanous figures in trating toil for a twelvemonth. But now ght, in graceful attitudes against that I am free I begin to long for servor flower-bank back- ice again, for sending in day dates and ome are very attractive the paternal eye of the editor. Don't rious figures doing nothing you fellows who paint your dreams miss the controlling and compelling n a shimmery atmosphere force that the Italians had in the lant color. He is modest about church, Velasquez in his king, Watts and he seems quite unable to in humanity and Raemaekers in his h between those that are righteous anger? You have nobody over you but your own whims. My con-Illustrator examined the pic- trolling and compelling force in these refully. He was complimen- war pictures I'm going to paint is the of course; but a question that 'Never Again' idea. They're going to ed to the Painter was re- be blatant propaganda. Through this absolutely all traffic with beauty and art for art's sake. I'm going to be PAINTER OF Don't you ever want to be year of strenuous work I cast from me ter a pause. "No, I think not." a fierce and relentless propagandist."

man." said the Illustrator, Just then the Painter's pretty sister, aking half a dozen draw- a charming apparition, entered the week for stories and articles studio with an armful of those orangeears, he begins to under- red and white wild flowers called Butdifference between life- terfly weed and Queen's Lace. She ardream-land. I want to get ranged them in a posy, the nodding nting the life-communicat- gleams of the orange-red and white,

on't smile, that's my aim. please," shouted the Illustrator, and hope. I want action, not began to make an excited sketch. The Painter smiled. "Propaganda,"

Watching, he smiled again.

ek statues. I don't mean to BRITISH STATE AID IN PURCHASING

from its European News Office increased government help in the pur- library. But the dominating event is ways beautifully ordered ones. It is chase of paintings is urged in the the Metropolitan Museum Print De- wonderful, what an atmosphere of tor a writer best helps being himself. People are annual report of the National Arts being himself. People are Collections. Fund which points out. by sermons than by self- Collections Fund, which points out 250 in number, from the Harris Bris- prints. The same is also true of a that since the annual appropriation bane Dick collection.

> the Modern Foreign Gallery has yet one of the best in the country, at done, for instance, the famous Whisto be properly filled and that another least. Mr. Dick and his father, Wil-tlerian "Adam and Eve Tavern," and gallery, on the same site, is needed liam B. Dick, gathered full and fine one or two other familiar bits of Chelfor the exhibition of water colors, representations, also, of several oth- sea shore. Then turn to the richly Indeed, every gallery and museum has ers of the more important painter- shaded splendors of the "Sunset in Iredesired acquisitions which only wait the finest of all, containing many in- only Seymour Haden could have done, the purchasing power. "There are teresting trial and other special and he did it only once. The scene is gaps to be filled, some of them vital proofs, a number of water-color in the park of Viscount Hawarden, in to the reputations of the institutions. sketches, and several "states" not re-In other cases where England once stood almost supreme her position is of H. Nazeby Harrington, "The En-predicted that it was the one which

The National Arts Fund contributed The Dick Collection And I wish he would paint a number of pictures and other works n picture, 'The Child Trium- of art to the Nation last year. These included, "Ariadne in Naxos," by G. F. Watts, formerly in the collection of the late Lord Davey, presented to the Red Cross sale by Agnew and presented to the Guildhall Art Gallery by Sir Marcus Samuel; "Battersea Reach," by David Muirerything, and the contrast be- head; "Deposition," by Charles Rick-Over There, and 3000 miles etts; "Yorkshire Moorland," by P. Wil-Here, fires me to paint all man- son Steer; "Stirling Castle," by D. Y. Cameron: and "A Belfry at Dinan." by D. S. MacColl, were also presented ver Again. Certain people by Sir Marcus Samuel to the National n of what war really is, are "Robin," by Augustus John, was presented by Mr. R. C. Witt; "Arthur's Tomb." by D. G. Rossetti, or one of is, and I want to shock his pupils; a portrait of a woman said o such a knowledge of its to be Princess Metternich, by H. G. that every man, woman, and E. Degas; and a tapestry panel, "Boys similar to that employed by Turner in Among Vines," have been purchased tches, and yet I haven't by the National Art Collections Fund -the pictures being presented to the ictures must be coordi- National Gallery, British Art, Milly must shout their message, bank, and the tapestry to the Vic-The last letter of Mary Queen of

folly and wickedness of war. Scots, written on the eve of her exe- sketches are extremely interesting, as for its technique in the suggestion of word ought to be banished cution, to her brother-in-law, Henry showing the beginnings of the superb atmospheric lights and language. I should like III of France, acquired from the Morof my pictures to carry the rison collection by Mr. F. Leverton of that epochal work by Harris and a body of subscribers, is Paris, he studied art, not so much for "Sheere Mill Pond." On the back of dering by merely a pictorial copyist. est hopes are fixed on the school lad that you've given up illus- and is placed temporarily on loan with ers of observation. "What he dis- state of the "Mouth of a Brook," is name some Englishmen and Amer- way to the art museum just as natuthe Royal Scottish Museum. Mr. sected he drew, what he drew he modpenciled: "The rarest and one of icans who come near doing the same come all will be well. So most muse-thing, could, would, and did realize to the best of my plates. S. H. Sir W. thing, could, would, and did realize to ums have story-telling hours when perely because I think that it for letters embroidered with the arms in the habit of using drawing as a sort of the first Duke of Newcastle to the of shorthand, and so, when in 1844 he I believe there was a fourth but am painted the accidental lights on a children are invited to come and listen and amplify the text, should Victoria and Albert Museum, and 40 traveled in Italy, his diaries were not sure." It seems that this plate, ing about the characters wood engravings illustrating Old Eng- filled with sketches rather than with having been laid aside after five imes that the author has not lish masters to the British Museum, verbal descriptions." Most modern illustrations A color print by Utamaro, "The at what the author has Bridge Over the Sumida." presented young brother-in-law, J. M. Whistler to print his edition, it had been ruined other details, all in one picture. Yet - Toledo has gone farther than this we are told in the text by Mr. Oscar Raphael, is to be placed (Mrs. . Haden was Whistler's half- for future use and only six impressions they would all come together as a co- The art museum staff realized that takes Jane's hand under in the British Museum. Two drawings, sister), returned from Paris with his were printed after the oxidized por-Papa, noticing that "St. Ouen, Rouen" and "Study of etched plates and his enthusiastic talk tions had been cut away. Later Ha- tory of objects in paint, but, as I have about many pictures and in the end ntoward has happened, Architecture at Rouen," by James of the French studios, that Haden den made another equally beautiful said, an act of vision.



"Mouth of a Brook," by Seymour Haden

A first state of one of the rarest and best plates by the painter-graver

PAINTER-GRAVERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor gree of knighthood on Seymour Ha-

from its Eastern News Office NEW YORK, New York-Prints are Royal Society of Painter-Etchers. are the ideal season for looking at "On one occasion Sir Seymour said to York has several prime exhibitions of his Rembrandt etchings or with his Ehrich's, the historic naval scenes and must let go. Later I repeated this to ships of bygone wars at Kennedy's, Whistler, and that modest gentleman the Whistler and Zorn classics at calmly remarked, 'Why, Haden should Keppel's and at Hahlo's, the antiqua-first part with his Rembrandts, of rian Iconophiles at the Grolier Club, course!' know, I think that I Special to The Christian Science Monitor and the varied procession of antique The Best Hadens LONDON, England—The need of enkampf keeps moving at the public and scores of the less familiar but al-

that since the annual appropriation for this purpose was reduced in 1889 in paint, but when I was in paint, but when I was for I couldn't help feeling confidence is expressed, however, that mendous rift to the world this duty of the State is coming to be seen in the world; the state is coming to be seen in the world; the state is coming to be seen in the world; the state is commonly understood, no."

"As that phrase is commonly understood, no."

"Yet," persisted the stroller, "I've haden's "Whishead a painter tell me as a special reduction of whistlers, though the collection of whistlers, though the two chords of music in different keys. But there is one point where they meet, and that is along the London Thames-side. Haden's "Whishead a painter tell me as a special reduction of whistlers, though the two chords of music in different keys. But there is one point where they meet, and that is along the London Thames-side. Haden's "Whishead a painter tell me as a special reduction." ndous gift to the world this duty of the State is coming to be adequately as anywhere in the world; while the Whistler group, including stately "Greenwich," might be by Attention is called to the fact that etchings, lithographs, and woodcuts, is Whistler—just as Haden might have them painted direct from nature!" corded in the monumental catalogue favorite among his own plates, and he now being challenged," the report de- graved Work of Sir Francis Seymour would fetch the highest price in cen-

The elder Mr. Dick was an ardent collector as early as 1882, in which year Haden visited the United States, lecturing in New York, Boston, and Chicago, on the high place of original etching among the fine arts.. When Haden's own collection was sold, a few years ago. Harris B. Dick purpecially the long series of touched itself. Its unusual size, and the marproofs and counter-proofs now beueathed to the Metropolitan Museum. to translate into terms of etching the

Nearly all of Haden's plates are movement and breeziness of that spiroriginal landscape subjects, done out ited sea-piece, make it absolutely in the open, and most of them are in pure etching. In some cases he enwiched the effect with added touches vote himself and hereafter to etchof dry point, and among his mezzotints some are done over an outline proud painter-etcher, having made this or skeleton of etched lines-a method Haden's "Harlech Castle," in the present exhibition, is a notable example of this. Near by is "An Early Riser"-a Highland stag emerging from the mistwhich is pure mezzotint.

Meryon, Whistler, and Haden were impression in this state being known. the same things with painful care and found out Garibaldi, Marlborough, and Julius Gans.

working in the plenitude of their of their powers, must have been indeed of the THE ACT OF VISION in the end will merely have made a the effort has been to let the children copy, a catalogue of them in paint." "golden age" of modern etching. In

1894 Queen Victoria conferred the de- Specially for The Christian Science Monitor den, founder and first president of the by where his friend the painter, easel remove the tendency to inventory." ured prose. Because they do not sing to our time in outbursts of lyric easts, but rather charm the hour of leisure with their beauty of precise. Sic anecdate of the two relates the completion of the semblance of a short stretch of quiet water under the edge of a reedy bank. Into the reflection of the shadowy overland the reflection of the shadow overland the reflection of th before him, palette athumb, was into our time in outbursts of lyric ec-stasy, but rather charm the hour of leisure with their beauty of precise line and logical statement of artistic truths, the leisurely summer holidays friends, admired each other's works: the strength of acquaintance the picture, the result of an act of vision, added her own. She reminded the chilshows of engraving and etching. New me that if he were forced to part with serve an artist do anyway. He stopped stroller did as most people who obthe sort—the rare old English sport— Whistlers, he would find it hard to pointer was working with a precision ing prints at Knoedler's and at determine which master's works he

> mode, waiting the painter's concluding, he queried: "Picture-making?"

tler's House, Old Chelsea."

the world."

tional Gallery, again is in a class by

rule of originality, stood fast to the

shadows

other dominating rule of his career-

never to repeat himself.

'No. I'm studying." man who strolls around. "In the last case," responded the

In the first I'm using the knowledge "Then your work is not always collection of Whistlers, though the two from nature?"

point, showing me some of his pic-

dozen brushes. He spoke slowly. "He was in all likelihood a very

with a great power of record. With that alone he could have produced great pictures, given one other thing. "What would that be?"

turies to come. Some think the "Sheere Mill Pond" an even greater work, and Philip Gilbert Hamerton has written of it: "With the single exception of one plate by Claude, this is the finest etching of a landscape subject that has ever been executed in should not do." "Calais Pier," after the well-known painting by Turner, in the British Na-

The man who strolls around expebelieved that the chief merit of a painted the most mysteriously digni- up the boiler." painter's work, spite of a lot of things fied themes, under all sorts of lights but yet with a slight uneasiness of they were every one of them an 'act experimental it all is. It is feeling conscience he felt he liked, was in its of vision' equally with the work of its way, seeking to learn, to eliminate, asked another question:

raphy representation as such was the ture." Another treasure, showing the ex- only possible way of obtaining visual ceptional quality of the Metropolitan's record of anything. But there is a dif-

Haden group, is the excessively rare ference almost unbridgeable between two states of the "Mouth of a Brook" let us say a painting of an interior by an etching which the artist always Vermeer of Delff, Rembrandt, or van Specially for The Christian Science Monitor go back at once to the story-telling The early wash drawings and pencil considered one of his best, and justly. Eyck, detailed, utterly finished, a record of incident and accident, of mass, filled them with pictures America is are corrupted and their love of art technician which Haden eventually amidst a complexity of leafage and form, texture, surface color, and light, now busily engaged in educating her vitiated. became. When a medical student in water sedge is comparable to that of and a photographically faithful rento be presented to the Scottish nation its own sake as to cultivate his pow- Mr. Dick's impression of the first Those great Dutchmen, not to children. If only they can find their

It was not until 1858, when his badly that when the artist was ready chandelier overhead, to say nothing of while places.

"How about landscape?" queried the

the last chimney pot of the village over found lots of reasons for liking the the hill. One of them will produce a landscape and the museum worker and the other a faithful topographic dren of the regular lapping of the record in color. So, you see, painting waves on the shore, and showed them from nature is not in itself an artis- how it seemed to her that the lines of tically reprehensible thing, nor is it the hills repeated themselves in the a recommendation of a picture that it same regular, rhythmic way. The chilis painted 'direct from nature!'"

his friend might be developing a new The Barbizon School

"Here, hold on a bit," interrupted cause she liked it best of all. the stroller: "What about the Barbizon school and the impressionists after in Toledo is the way it is developing "What's the difference?" asked the them—those boys who took their eas- along all sorts of side lines. One els into the open and, as I understand, afternoon, more or less as an exknocked all the old studio traditions. periment, a talk was given on prints. painter, "I'm acquiring knowledge. brown tree and all the rest of it, gal- The children were fascinated. The

instead of a tradition, at the living week the children pored over prints in mountain and the light-filled sky in- the making. "Yet," persisted the stroller, "I've brought the spirit of the outdoors Young Etchers he twisted the rag he had just wiped memory, not of traditions and recipes,

memory?" he repeated.

the sky seen at first hand."

ory. merely one more of the hundreds of times expressing an idea not always they made their first experiments good topographers in color who have expressed in the title of the work, but with potatoes, just to see how it was mind.

he had seen and knew were not "like" and skies, in his own back yard. And Toledo Art Museum knows well how "likeness" to things. Still he didn't the greatest Pre-Raphaelite, realizing to develop, and that is the spirit which want to seem altogether innocent. He every detail of leaf and petal from the has given it success. It is a system living plant or flowering apple-tree, which must grow up from small be-"Is it such a sinful thing, then, to or of the great Dutchmen or anybody ginnings. For other institutions to make a faithful representation of a else who to the fact of representation rashly rush in and attempt to hand thing for the representation's sake?" has added the intangible but visible out stereotyped art information to "No. Rather not. Before photog- mental quality that makes the pic- trusting children who find their way

MUSEUM PICTURES

Having built herself galleries and games-go back before your children the Royal Scottish Museum. Mr. sected he drew, what he drew he mod- penciled: "The rarest and one of icans who come near doing the same rally as to a movie, then for years to pressions were pulled, oxidized so a window, the reflected lights on a selves that museums are really worth-

know surprisingly little of the pictures is nothing more to say. Holland, have been presented by Mr. took up etching seriously, with the fully stated. Yet this is L. Hannen, and 11 drawings by J. S. took up etching seriously, with the made art history. Metropolitan Museum has an impression of thing that the illus- Cotman have been presented by Sir The years 1858-62, when J. F. Millet, some of trial proof "A"—only one other same viewpoint, will paint identically great generals, and only years later

Eugene were men who had done things and not difficult names on pieces of cardboard. Toledo has hoisted her standard and maintains stoutly that children can understand and love good pictures for their own sake and needn't be enticed into the galleries by any species of literary snap. Talk to the children about the pictures themselves, says Toledo, and never mind the little stories, however interesting or elevating these may be.

The best of it is, Toledo has made good her claim. Three years ago a mere handful of children gathered round the teacher. Today the talks have to be repeated two or three times in the museum auditorium, into which nearly 200 youngsters can pack themselves at a time, and after the talks illustrated with lantern slides, the children adjourn to the galleries. True Appreciation

Ask the museum worker who has charge of this work how she developed her plans and she will tell you that it all centers in a settled conviction that children can understand and appreciate true art. So from the first she made this the basis of her talks. Did the dog's coat in the picture seem real? Could they imagine how soft it was, as though they were running their fingers through it? Or what sort of a day was it when Weissenbruck painted that landscape? The children could see for themselves the windblown clouds, the swinging arms of the windmill, and the little waves of the canal beating up on the bank. Soon they were ready for more and could appreciate the composition and balance of a picture; they began to understand the center of interest, to follow the main lines and enjoy the color scheme. With all this no hard and fast rules have been laid down; there has been no ticketing of pictures, no cheap criticisms, but every picture has been approached with reverence. see and think for themselves.

Very often, when the class is over stroller. "At least the irregularity the children stay and make sketches The man who strolls around came and unorderedness of landscape would of one or other of the pictures, and emove the tendency to inventory."

"No. The same thing is true of the main features and not to trouble dren found other lines that repeated themselves, and in the end the small critic decided to draw the Inness, be-

The interesting part of this work whole process of print making ap-"Just what they did do," agreed the painter. "Looking at the living tree instead of a tradition of the living tree and prints was borrowed and the next

into their work, each according to his With the valor of youth they deindividual strength of thought and termined to try it themselves, so they tures, that they were 'every one of vision, irrespective of whether the picture was conceived and finished in the plied and very soon small boys were The painter looked thoughtful as open or an act of inner sight plus heard to talk importantly about their them on around the heads of half a but of the facts of the open earth and dry points and wood blocks. Here was enterprise too valuable to be negunfulfilled plans and long lists of etchers; but the Haden collection is land," and behold an etching such as simple-minded chap, but possibly was not satisfied. "Inner sight plus gested; an artist, an enthusiastic The man who strolls around still lected, so a printer's class was sugfriend of the museum, came forward "Yes. Some of the greatest land- to give a helping hand and the class scape painters paint purely from mem- was launched. Still very much in em-Others from no memory of any bryo, it promises well, for only those given place or thing at all, but draw- who mean to work are allowed to "The ability to see and paint with ing on a memory filled with detailed join, and already there has been some such utter simplicity as to make one knowledge of observed and studied weeding out, and a preliminary class see, not a given place painted with facts of form, color, and atmospheric for drawing has been started. All photographic fidelity, but an act of vi- effect by the thousand, deliberately goes merrily ahead. Instead of wood sion. Failing that, he would have been invent, and very greatly, too, somethe children cut linoleum—indeed, gone their way and left us their works to be seen nevertheless by the seeing done. And there's a story of one little as exemplars of what a painter eye and grasped by the receptive girl who, when told that the copper plates the artists used were just like "Not to mention Turner, one, at the copper in the boiler at home, said rienced a slight shock. He felt on the least, I know of in this time, his work very apologetically, "Please, miss, I edge of discovery. Up to now he had valued by connoisseurs, sat and don't think mother would let me cut

> Excellent work is being done. The within the museum walls would be an unspeakable calamity. If the children ever become bumptious, ever feel competent to condemn, or forget they're humble learners, striving to see what

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HOME FORUM THE

Efficiency

Who learned his trade in Italy, and More than the sight of some rare Chip-

cannot hurry him; he works by

tools and his advice, and

From "Meecheegan," turned out upon

The rest are turning lathes in "Mee-

Our new industrial efficiency

The other day, besides myself and o four of us were busy at our work. ness.

pungent shavings curled up rained board.

busy, eh?" he cried. "I like it

Regan to sing, "Donna e mobile." -Walter Prichard Eaton.

Conquerors

by love and generosity.—Spinoza, spiritual idea, perfectly realized.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,
DIS HISDOLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE. Strength

says or thinks that he feels weak, he is for all mankind to demonstrate. And like an artist broods his plan, to rarely stops to reason out what he means; he rarely considers just what And scrape with happy haste when all even the strength of stones consists "Of all the men of the Revolution. put a job aside for weeks, perhaps, strong and the next that he is weak, without any apparent change in the ers, and the splenetic impatience of without any apparent change in the ers, and the splenetic impatience of Which is not good for business, of so-called physical structure of his others. M. Louis Blanc and M. Ernest body. If strength be something to seek Hamel talk of him as an angel or a often work beside him in his shop, after vainly, if it be an irresistible prophet, and the Ninth Thermidor is semething that can do evil as well as a red day indeed in their martyrology. I make some clumsy chair or mirror good, then one should indeed fear it, Michelet and M. D'Hericault treat him fear that there may be an excess or a as a mixture of Cagliostro and Calig-He brings a lovely highboy into life lack of it, or that it may be misused, ula, both a charlatan and a miscreant,

and vents his scorn on furniture that What, after all, is strength? What, John Morley writes. for instance, is the strength of a chair known in the diplomatic history of the Or tells me how in Italy, at home.

Or tells me how in Italy, at home.

Or tells me how in Italy, at home. You want a ting, you tell the cabinet ness, the sticking together of atoms or industrial history of the Middle Ages clements. Christian Science agrees, of for its preeminence in the manufac-He make you what you want, it (s all course, that cohesion or sticking to- ture of the most splendid kind of tapand in his shop seventy-five, maybe, sether is strength, but shows that, as estry hangings, Maximilian Robos-Maybe a hundred boy all work and Mrs. Eddy states on page 124 of "Sel- pierre was born in May, 1758, . . . His ence and Health with Key to the Scrip- father was a lawyer, and, though the Alas! he has but one to learn from tures." "Adhesion, cohesion, and ather surname of the family had the prefix of nobility, they belonged to the midtraction are properties of Mind." Mind dle class. When this decorative pre-I'nthinking cogs in that machine ever stick together, are inseparable. Robespierre dropped it. His great More than that, neither Mind nor its necessary manifestation could possibly break asunder and disintegrate into incoherent fragments. With all its incoherent fragments. With all its The lad a third had come to tinker activity, true Life is indissoluble, the town, whence he proceeded with

The actual feeling of strength, then, studious pupil, but austere. was singing in a tight- durance. On page 190 of "Miscella- Arras, and, amid the welcome of his hammer rang, a chisel bit the "Atomic action is Mind, not matter, friends, began the practice of an advo-And Tony suddenly looked up and result of organization, nor the outcome active and seemly life. . . Though of life infused into matter: it is infi- cold in temperament, extremely re nite Spirit, Truth, Life, defiant of error served in manners, and fond of indusif when the shave they pile up or matter. So even one who holds disdain the social diversions of the that the strength of a stope or a piece town. He was a member of a reunion that the strength of a stope or a piece of brass lies in the atomic action going on must sooner or later admit that this very action is but a concept in this very action is but a concept in some sort of a mind in mortal mind.

The fast; that the strength of a stope or a piece town. He was a member of a reunion of Rosati, who sang madrigals and admired one another's bad verses. . . More laudable efforts of ambition proach to Fort de France: back!"

More laudable efforts of ambition proach to fort de France.

were prize essays, in which Robeswere prize essays, in which Robespierre has the merit of taking the with smiling face and eyes that saw with its spiritually substantial energy right side in important questions.

The most that can be said for a belief "Robespierre's compositions at in matter is that it appears in an alto- time do not rise above the ordinary an hour it blew hard and then let up gether supposititious mortal mind. level of declaring mediocrity, but they as quickly as it had come, the sea whereas really, right in the only Mind promised a manhood of benignity and subsiding as if by magic. I found that there is, the present divine conscious- enlightenment. To compose prize we were well off shore nearly due west nds are not conquered by arms, ness, is all the while nothing but the essays on political reforms was better of Cape Solomon, four miles from

ical circles. Fortunately firmness in tions were the nearest approach to the understanding that divine intellipolitical training that so many of the the northern shore of the bay, lay the series expressed is the only reality is revolutionary leaders underwent. One control of these acquaintances asked for a sence expressed is the only reality is revolutionary leaders underwent. One capital of the island. The afternoon countries asked for a the gay light; the shoregoing boats what actually and thoroughly resists is inclined to apply to practical poli- was in its decline and the level rays pound of nails, the colonel would scoop come home, and their sails—those any supposition of destructiveness.

Never material but always the force of Mind, this true resistance does not depend on any ratio of red corpuscles to white corpuscles in the blood.

In the material but always the force of Mind, this true resistance does not depend on any ratio of red corpuscles to white corpuscles in the blood.

In the material but always the force of Mind, this true resistance does not depend on any ratio of red corpuscles to white corpuscles in the blood.

In the material but always the force of the French to improve the quality of their wool: 'A a golden light on the town and hills, making it a yellow-skied picture by an of three thousand or four thousand of three thousand or four thousand acres, would in a tew years do more for their wools than all the academic in the anchorage with her sails brailed in God is ever pouring forth the fullness ing about Robespierre: 'That man will ture was not modern. of good. Infinite Life or God is always go far: he believes every word that sure, always stands through no mat- he says!' This is much, but it is only ter what phantasms of mortal nothing- half. It is not only that the man of ness. The very allness of God and power believes what he says; what On a bluff close aboard were the pretty His idea means impregnable resistance he believes must fit in with the facts

could not possibly wear out nor run down. It goes on with endless variety and is forever exactly adapted to the need and purpose of its source. Ading French affairs with such consuma long landing jetty ran out at right hering absolutely to Principle, it never ing eagerness from distant Beaconsfails. To say that Principle could be field in our English Buckinghamshire. strained is unthinkable. God's inex- instantly divined that the procession haustible strength takes the place of from Versailles to the Tuileries any sense of strain. Certainly the one marked the fall of the monarchy. 'A divine consciousness which is Prin- revolution in sentiment, manners, and ciple is robust, full of spiritual anima- moral opinions, the most important of tion, cogent, and potent-in fact, all revolutions in a word,' was in omnipotent. Than the expression of Burke's judgment to be dated from the omnipotence, what more could one sixth of October, 1789. . . . The people possibly wish? And the real man in of Paris had themselves become in a day the masters of France."

that the spiritual strength of man is seau had taught him that the people far greater than any supposed strength ought to be sovereign, and now the of matter, that the divine Life, being people were being recognized as sovinfinite, is not humanly prolonged but ereign de facto no less than de jure. eternally unfolds with ceaseless power. . . . If all men are equal, he cried, and that the force of God is ever good then all men ought to have votes: if including no element of evil. In this he who only pays the amount of one knowledge there is no room for dread. day's work, has fewer rights than an- would buttonhole him on the street God is the great user of strength, and other who pays the amount of three corner and lead him into a grocery the divine Mind neither uses it up, mis-uses it, nor fails to have enough to pays ten days have more rights than "In the course of time he co uses it, nor fails to have enough to use. As Mrs. Eddy reiterates on page 162 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," "Strength is in man, not in muscles; unity and power are not in atom or in dust." The tree that the true man is immaterial allows are the man who had been assembly, influence graduative man is immaterial. fact that the true man is immaterial ally came to the man who had a par- very debri was being taken the mateis a guarantee of the permanence of cel of immutable axioms and postu- rial to lay the deeper foundations of his spiritual vigor, for the frailty of lates, and who was ready with a de- the new social edifice. Men and the belief in matter could not achieve duction and a phrase for each case as women as old as he were beginning immortality. It is the unity and insep- it arose. He began to stand out like life over and trying to fit themselves arability of God and idea that consti- a needle of sharp rock, amid the fiit- for it by changing the whole attitude

divine intelligence, he has true "Robespierre had no social concep- building falls, there is always some The cawing rook, the distant train. strength. This, of course, is forever, tion, and he had nothing which can be rubbish, and the colonel and others without beginning or ending. Never for an instant could be cease in his resting on the rock of the divine consciousness. Never could be lose a particle of the spiritual cohesion of this logic. And Roberspire in the rock of the spiritual cohesion of this logic. And Roberspire in the rock of the spiritual cohesion of this logic. And Roberspire in the rock of the color and the find mothing which can be rubbish, and the color and the rubbish, and the rubbish, and the color and the rubbish, and the rubbish and ticle of the spiritual cohesion of this logic. And Robespierre's intrepld doing something, and in a year or two From Autumn's apron, as she goes Mind and its activity. Never could he logic was the nearest approach to calm cpened on Cheapside a store for the offer less than complete resistance to force and coherent character that the sale of hardware and agricultural im- And gathers into stack and barn the supposition of destruction. To say first three years of the Revolution plements. He knew more about the that he could lose strength would be brought into preminence."

to say that he could lose God, for God is indeed the whole strength of the We have a cabinet-maker in our town Written for The Christian Science Monitor true spiritual man, and this is the only ALMOST in despair as he tried to weigh his seeming calamity. Job thought aloud: "What is my strength, after in the future; it is at hand now. produce a piece himself, with here that I should hope? and what is mine It continues forever, regardless of the And there some little change that end that I should prolong my life? Is strange beliefs of matter. Every my strength the strength of stones? or human sense of weakness vanishes in croll or pattern of his own design. is my flesh of brass?" When a man the presence of absolute Truth, which

Robespierre

or Life and its expression, man, for- fix became dangerous, Maximilian de More than that, neither Mind nor its rival, Danton, was less prudent or Mind's indestructibility is its sound- a sizarship to the college of Louis-le-Grand in Paris. He was an apt and

is the consciousness of spiritual en- "In 1781 Robespierre returned to neous Writings" Mrs. Eddy says: relatives and the good hopes of It is neither the energy of matter, the cate. For eighty years he led an or matter." So even one who holds trious seclusion, Robespierre did not

than to ignore or to oppose political where the squall had picked me up.

to any illusion of an opposite.

Since God's all-activity is infinite, it

Now Robespierre's firmness of convic-

the complete manifestation of omnipotence, fully qualified to use the whole-Thus we see what Job had to see, feet harmony with his doctrine. Roustion of affairs at last falling into per-



At Fort de France, Martinique

Tucked Well Back From the Sea

Yakaboo as akin to the chimney "Robespierre's compositions at this sweep's donkey in 'Water Babies.' For

changes were going on behind my back. homes of a villa quarter, and over one the tri-color of France proclaimed the Governor's house. Beyond was a row "That great man who was watch- the far end of the row of warehouses angles to the water front. Still farther to the eastward Fort St. Louis lay out into the harbor.'

In the Colonel's Hardware Store

"About two years after the close of the war, the colonel and Peter were to be found in the city, ready to turn over a new leaf in the volume of their lives." James Lane Allen writes in "Two Gentlemen of Kentucky." "The colonel had no business hab-

grow richer. . . . For some time he wandered through the streets like one lost, yearning for the fields and woods, for his cattle, for familiar faces. He haunted Cheapside and the courthouse square, where the farmers assembled when they came to town: and if his eye lighted on one, he "In the course of time he could but ting shadows of uncertain purpose and and habit of their minds-by taking. Apples along the highway strewn, As long as man has God, Life, Mind, the vapory drift of wandering aims." on new heart. But when a great

latter than anything else; and, fur-

thermore, he secretly felt that a business of this kind would enable him to establish in town a kind of headquarters for the farmers. His account books were kept on a system of twelve months' credit; and he mentally resolved that if one of his customers couldn't pay then, he should have another year's time. "Business began slowly. The farm-

ers dropped in and found a good lounging place. On county-court days, sale of sheep, horses, mules, and cattle little to say about them.—Goethe. which were great market days for the in front of the colonel's door, they swarmed in from the hot sun and sat around on the counter and the plows and machines till the entrance was blocked to customers. When a customer did come in, the colonel was quiet sea quickens into rose, and soon the glittering serpentine streaks of probably talking to some old acquaint- probably talking to ance, would tell him to just look color quiver into blaze; the brown to have tacked a carpet pretty well broadens to its height, and the sands "As I rowed closer to the town I turned from time to time to see what came, two weeks later, he told Peter for the beach near a fashionable to take her up a double handful with watering-place is like a section cut his compliments. He had laid in, how- from a turbulent city street, save that ever, an ample and especially fine as- the folks on the sand think of aught sortment of pocket-knives, for that but business. I have never been able instrument had always been to him to sympathize with those who can perone of gracious and very winning ceive only vulgarity in a seaside crowd. qualities. Then when a friend dropped To me, the concentrated enjoyment, in he would say, 'General, don't you the ways of the children who are set want a new pocket-knife?' and taking free from the trammels of town life, one, would open all the blades and are all like so much poetry. Only to commend the metal and the handle, watch the languid pose of some steady The 'general' would inquire the price, toiler from the city is enough to give and the colonel, having shut the blades, discontented people a goodly lesson. would hand it to him saying in a care- The man has been ground in the mill less, fond way, 'I reckon I won't charge for a year; his modest way of living you anything for that.' His mind could has left him no time for mere enjoynot come down to barter, and he gave ment, and his notions of pleasure are away the whole case of knives.

of his business life, which did not lack likes the sensation of being in comas well its tedlum and its crosses. pany; he has a dim sense of the beauty Thus there were dark, stormy days of the vast sky with its shining snowywhen no one he cared to see came in. bosomed clouds, and he lets the light look across at the old courthouse, on that good citizen and contrast the its, no political ambition, no wish to where he had seen many a slave sold dull round of his wayfarings on many and had listened to the great Ken- streets with the ease and satisfaction tucky orators. Once, while he was of his attitude on the sands. Then the deep in conversation, a brisk young night comes. The dancers are busy, farmer drove up to the door in a sulky the commonplace music is refined by and called in pretty sharply that he the distance, and the murmur of the wanted him to go out and set up a sea gathers power over all other machine. The colonel was just then sounds, until the noon of night arrives busy with certain scenes of great and the last merry voices are heard power in his own past life, and had no more.- James Runciman. swelled to the old heroic proportions; wherefore, burning over the indignity, he seized an ax handle and started cut

> "But what hurt him most was the fared like Petrarch, who expected his to drive quickly away. talk of the newer farming and the abuse of the old which he was forced to hear; and he generally re- importance to his sonnets, whereas fused to handle the improved imple- posterity has forgotten the former. ments and mechanical devices by and remembers and admires only the which labor and waste were to be sonnets. It is equally possible that saved.'

Apple-Land

And morning opening all her doors; The valley with its misty floors; ...

Along the highway all the day The wagons filled with apples go, And golden pumpkins and ripe corn, And all the ruddy overflow

yields.

Making Use of

Advantages

At a Seaside Resort

Long beams are drawn from the him below Beaumont and Fletcher. crude. Watch him as he remains "These were the pleasanter aspects passively in an ecstasy of rest. He . He would stand in the door and breeze blow over him. I like to look

Shakespeare

in a manner that led the young man Shakespeare may possibly have Shakespeare preferred his epic and lyric poems to his dramatic works, inasmuch as the former appealed to the educated, whereas in his dramas he had to consult the taste of a public consisting, in part, at least, of the uneducated. The passage in "Hamlet" where a most bombastic tirade from a tragedy is quoted as a perfect model of its kind, seems to point in the direction indicated. Did he perhaps think, like Lope de Vega, that it was wise to disregard dramatic rules in About her orchards and her fields, order to please the spectators, and was he dissatisfied with having cre-The treasure that the Summer ated original masterpieces, instead of -R. Le Gallienne. pale copies of the tragedies of Seneca?

This is not to imply that Shakespeare was blind to his own merits. Whoever has produced something excellent knows that he has done just about You will find that every great master right, and it is possible that Shakehas used what was excellent in his speare, as actor and manager, was predecessors, and this fact has made only looking for his bread and think-him great. Men like Raphael do not ing of the pleasure of the public, grow spontaneously. They had their while diving into the depths of huroot in the great works of antiquity. man nature, which, to his penetrating Had they not made use of the advan- intellect, were nothing but surface. tages open to them, there would be That he almost invariably only adapted or recast the plays of others may have its share in confusing the opinions of his contemporaries, who

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Russian Mystery

THE more closely any level-headed human being studies the Russian question, the more utterly baffling it becomes. The out-and-out Bolshevik is just as mentally opsided as the unreasoning reactionary. To him the Bolhevist state represents the highest attainment of human government, and in adopting this mental attitude he has assured himself of the support of the intellectuals. Nor is there anything particularly surprising in this. The intellectual has always been the victim of certain morbid mental secretions, and the relation of the emotions to art by this time, a thing it is scarcely necessary to dwell upon. Therefore that the intellectuals should be found ready to palliate, to condone, or even to deny, with reckless asseveration, the bloodguiltiness of bolshevism is evidence of it rather than anything else.

On the other hand, the striking of the balance by rection is altogether overdone. The labeling of everybody who thinks any reform necessary a Bolshevik is unutterably silly, and has no other effect upon thinking people than that produced by the boy who shouted, Wolf! Wolf! until nobody believed him. Then one day the wolf really did come. Now it is utterly impossible to set aside all the stories of Bolshevist terrorism as the ultra sympathizer with bolshevism so cheerfully and uncritically does. No one, for instance, has yet dared to call Colonel Ward, sometime laborer on Sudan railway embankments, British "Tommy" and member of Parliament, founder of the Navvies' Union and soldier of Armageddon, what the radical papers in England were once fond of describing as "a bloated pluralist," yet Colonel Ward has told the story, with almost too meticulous exactness, of the digging out of the mineshafts in which the Romanoffs were lone to death. Distinctly, they order these matters better in France, and even in England, than they do in Russia. The regicides of the great Rebellion and the Revolution sent their kings to the scaffold in the light of day: they did not murder them in the dark, and then try to cover the traces of their acts.

The mental difference typified by the Siberian mineshaft as opposed to the block in Whitehall or the little window in the Place de la Révolution, is obvious surely to the most superficial of news readers. Besides, too many men and women have come out of Russia, who saw the streets of Petrograd and Moscow in the earlier days of "the great experiment," to make the camouflaging of Lenine and Trotzky into Brutuses or Cromwells the least effective. Let history be content to extenuate nothing, but also let it be careful not to add anything in malice, and when it does not know let it remain silent. That in the earlier days of the struggle was the attitude of Mr. Lloyd George and of Mr. Wilson, and it presumably still is. Both were strongly opposed to intervention in Russia, on the very ground that they did not know what was happening in Russia. It was no desire to intervene, but the necessity of forcibly frustrating the attempts of Germany economically to exploit Russia for the continuance of the ar that brought about the expeditions to Archangel and Vladivostok. Whether those expeditions were wisely conceived or executed in anything approaching sufficient force to be really effective is entirely another thing. The effort seems, however, to have been to checkmate Germany without unduly antagonizing Russia.

To have helped Russia in the way Mr. Wilson originally proposed would, after Russia passed into the control of Lenine and Trotzky, have been impossible. The assistance would have been promptly turned against those who supplied it. Lenine would have taken rolling stock and plows from Washington just as he took gold from Berin, with the intent of making the Bolshevist Government n Russia the motive force of Bolshevist revolutions in Germany and the United States. Up to a point he was actually successful in Germany, but that was because social and economic conditions played into his hands in a way they never did in the United States. And yet, in spite of all this, it is well nigh impossible to discover what is even now happening in Russia. The news is still months behind the clock. Mrs. Tobinson has lately given to the world a detailed and careful picture of Siberia from the Soviet point of view, but Mrs. Tobinson herself lost touch with Russia too long ago to speak with au-

o far as the best information obtainable goes, Koltchak has shot his bolt for the present, and Lenine is apparently dominant in the Urals. Mr. Bonar Law practically admitted this a week or so ago in the House of Commons. And now Mr. Winston Churchill tells that House that the Allies are steadily evacuating the Archangel and Murmansk sectors, and that by winter none of their troops will be left there. Still, the Finns, though always going to, do not occupy Petrograd, neither, though it is always going to, is the victorious advance of Denikin driven home. What, then, in such circumstance, and within sound of the babel of discordant testimony from the papers, is the man in the street to believe? If secretaries of state and ambassadors cannot answer the riddle, where is Œdipus to be found?

Yet the riddle is scarcely worthy of the Sphinx. The pontificate of Lenine is simply the result of the more cute predisposition in Russia to those conditions which are exciting unrest over the whole world today. Diplomacy, after the manner of diplomacy, has, from time to time, made furtive snatches at the Bolshevist nettle, but all the time with uneasy glances at the ballot boxes in-Europe or America. Mr. Clemenceau is probably the only responsible statesman who, if he could have had his way, would have crushed the nettle under foot, or seized it and torn it out of the ground. What would have followed the heroic remedy is a matter of opinion; what has followed the policy of hesitancy may perhaps best be expressed in the word of an old street song of the Victorian

"First she would, and then she wouldn't,

That is the refrain of the unstable from Reuben, the son of Jacob, to the lock-mender, who was son of St. Louis.

The moral is as simple as that of a book for the young. It is that the whole unrest of the world is one and indivisible. The mistake politicians are making is the usual selfish one of endeavoring to divide the world into watertight compartments called countries. But mind laughs at frontiers, and crosses oceans with a hop, skip, and a jump. The politician of the future will be compelled, whether he likes it or not, to think in hemispheres.

Expediency and Middle Class Union

Some idea of the relative economic standing of the so-called middle class with respect to what is known as Labor is to be gathered, apparently, from a little statement made at Harvard University in conjunction with the university campaign for an endowment fund ample enough to allow increased salaries to professors. "A motorman," says the statement alluded to, "gets 60 cents an hour, a professor 18. Which is worth more, minding the train or training the mind?" That Labor is relatively in considerably better status than the middle class workers, the salaried folk, is so obvious of late that to state it is trite. To say the worst, however, Labor is not only aware of its relative advantage, but in many cases is already indicating its indifference to the middle class situation. In recent trolley strikes in Boston and Providence, and now in this one in Chicago, the attitude of the strikers, who are the Labor factor, has been hostile rather than friendly toward the public, who are in effect the middle class element. In Boston the strike of the car men played curiously into the hands of the management, as representing Capital, to the extent that it temporarily nullified the strike of the public against the company which had taken the form of a widespread refusal to ride as a protest against high fares.

Now, with this indifference or hostility on the part of Labor bearing unfavorably upon the middle class on the one side, and the burden of capitalistic exactions such as those expressed through food control and high prices on the other, the logic of the situation would point to relief for the middle class through some sort of organization, like a union, or league, championing the interest of the middle class against the other classes. Such a program would merely take a leaf from the successful book of Labor and Capital, and such a program has already been definitely advocated when conditions have here and there become extreme. In Vancouver, for example, it was proposed to make the Citizens Union the nucleus for general middle class organization. Yet the middle class union does not emerge. Teachers organize, and finding themselves not powerful enough merely as teachers, they attach themselves to Labor. So do the newspaper writers! So, under protest, do the artists of the Actors Equity Association. That is to say, the organizations that are most directly representative of the middle class, the salaried workers, in practice do not now appear to be evolving a middle class union at all, but rather tending to merge with a class that is in many respects showing interests divergent from their own, that is to say, with organized Labor.

Obviously, it is expediency that is forcing this sort of thing. The question of general interest in regard to it is whether, if middle class workers adopt the methods of Labor to secure fair pay and fair working conditions, they will not tend to stifle the very qualities of the middle class worker that differentiate him from the Labor class. The essence of the typical middle class worker is individualism; the essence of the typical Labor class worker is uniformity. If there is, to any marked degree, a merging of the workers of the two classes, one result is likely to be a more general and more powerful stand against oppressive forms of activity by Capital. Another result can hardly fail to be the development of a higher average of individualism in the merged classes opposed to Capital. In other words, if the middle class, seeking relief through some form or organization, is driven, by pressure of expediency, to ally itself with Labor, it will carry into the Labor organizations, unless Labor objects, an increasing body of the mental workers. The so-called intellectuals will exercise an increasing influence with the so-called manual workers, and may be expected to play an increasing part in the formulation of Labor programs and demands. It is a question whether they can enter thus far, however, without compelling inevitably a reform of Labor unionism that shall allow much greater recognition and latitude to special proficiency and ability than Labor unions have ever yet made practically possible. Perhaps it is in this fashion that the Labor unions are to work away from their present so often deplored tendency to "level down" both quality of work and proficiency of worker.

It is too soon to say definitely what these tendencies will lead to. At the moment, with economic conditions serving as a vigorous stimulant to class action on all sides. there is an important interest in discovering whether Labor is to continue to welcome affiliation with organizations that are typical of the middle class and the intellectuals, uniting with them in opposing the extremes of capitalism, or is to unite with capitalism in continued and -more extreme oppression of the middle class. The action of organized teachers, actors, and newspaper writers would point to the former eventuation, but the attitude of the street-car employees would indicate the latter.

A Step in the Right Direction

THERE are certain things, readily enough thought of by any patriotic and democratic citizen, which the United States Congress ought to do and do soon. Perhaps not the first of these, but certainly one of them, is to make adequate legal provision for the deportation of all aliens who, for good and sufficient moral and political reasons, ought not to remain in the country. The Attorney-General of the United States, A. Mitchell Palmer, whose

experience as alien property custodian during the war must have given him an insight into this question that will add not a little to his qualifications for his present duties, several weeks ago made known the important need of further legislation in this direction before the signing of the peace treaty.

At length, it is encouraging to note, the national House of Representatives has taken favorable action upon a bill enabling the government to deport certain undesirable aliens, and to deny readmission to those once deported. The measure, which is that introduced several weeks ago by Albert J. Johnson, Republican Representative from the State of Washington, and on which hearings have been given by the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, contains some provisions which, if retained, would seem to afford much-needed help in eliminating a dangerous element of the population. Passing over aliens for whose expulsion from the country provision is made by existing laws, the present bill aims at the deportation of all aliens now interned under an existing section of the revised statutes and certain proclamations issued by the President in 1917 and 1918 in pursuance thereof; and all aliens who, since Aug. I, 1914, have been convicted of conspiracy to violate laws punishing interference with foreign relations, and the neutrality and the foreign commerce of the United States; prohibiting the manufacture, distribution, and storage of explosives; punishing the willful destruction of war materiel or war premises; punishing persons who make threats against the President of the United States; and defining, regulating and punishing trading with the enemy. Likewise are to be deported all aliens convicted of offenses against the act to protect trade and commerce.

The passage of such a bill as this will certainly be one step, and one that will count, in the right direction. Such an act will count in its effect on organizations, groups, and individuals of doubtful loyalty, or worse, and it will strengthen the confidence of citizens generally in the intention of the present Congress to do its duty with regard to various conditions which are all but crying aloud for

rigorous adjustment.

There is, it should be noted, a decided need of more facilities than are available for the transportation of persons scheduled for deportation even under existing laws. The Commissioner of Immigration, Anthony Caminetti, told the House Committee on Immigration, a short time ago, that 3600 persons in the United States, awaiting deportation, were detained because of inability to secure transportation for them. His remark that expenses of deportation were very high appears to have been well supported when he mentioned that whereas before the war it cost the government \$150 to deport a man, it now cost \$600 or \$700. It would seem that deportation once should certainly be enough at the present rates. Indeed, there is good material for consideration by the authorities in the suggestion, made by the Immigration Commissioner, that it would be advisable to get a government ship for the purpose. The object would seem to be worthy the assignment of a government ship to the work. There might even be almost unanimous support of a small section of a national merchant marine devoted to this activity. But perhaps, as the Commissioner said, some of the aliens can be carried to Europe on transports engaged in bringing American soldiers home. It really seems as if it should be possible, when one thinks of the \$600 or \$700 per head.

As to the Attorney-General's desire for additional legislation pertaining to disloyalty, the measure just outlined will, if it is made law, probably afford him no little satisfaction. There is, however, one other important need of this character which also, apparently, should be promptly met by Congress, Mr. Palmer said, quite recently, that sedition could be prevented if Congress would supplement present laws with one that would make individual advocacy of sedition a crime. Now, said the head of the Department of Justice, overt acts, or conspiracy to commit such acts, are illegal, but the individual who talks sedition is outside the range of the law. It would indeed seem that this prolific method of spreading disloyalty should be made unlawful, even if a constitutional amendment were necessary to that end.

Thornwick Bay

THORNWICK BAY is not possessed of an international reputation. Indeed it is open to question if the vast majority of people who can lay claim to an intimate acquaintance with the geography of the British Isles' would not have to admit that they never heard of it. Thornwick Bay, however, finds abundant compensation for the fewness of its friends in their devotion. It is content that Flamborough Head, the huge promontory on the Yorkshire coast which thrusts itself out several miles into the North Sea, should possess a name learned of every schoolboy, and it seeks no general recognition for the fact that those who know the headland well reckon Thornwick Bay amongst the most beautiful of its many stern beauties.

It is not that there is anything grim about Thornwick Bay. There are days, many of them, when a great calm pervades the bay, when the sun is shining, maybe, out of a blue sky, and the blue sky is reflected in blue waters, and the towering limestone cliffs, shaking themselves free from the deeps, now in a sheer precipice and now in giant bowlders, shimmer in the light like the white walls of some Titanic city. Nevertheless, Thornwick Bay always means business. There may be days of calm, days when the sea seems still and the cliffs seem silent, but it is only an armed truce, for Thornwick Bay bespeaks at all times the Homeric contest between land and water. There is no defeat and no victory about it, just the grand game of Greek against Greek. As Kipling has it:

Where did you refrain from us or we refrain from Ask the wave that has not watched war between

At the North Landing, a quarter of a mile away, a man may draw his boat up on to the white shingles, or, rather, a small but willing donkey may draw it up for him; but Thornwick Bay indulges in no such refinements. There, at high tide, the sea rolls and roars in and out of deep

chasms, around huge sentinel rocks, and breaks into a cloud of spray on the white bowlders which cover the shore. And even at low tide, the rolling and roaring go on just the same as the waters rush in and out amongst the seaweed-covered rocks, suddenly surmounting some giant, and pouring a great green waterfall, flecked with white, over his brown sides.

There are all kinds of vantage points from which one may see Thornwick Bay, a thousand different ledges, terraces, and small caves amongst the cliffs. Or, when the sea is in a more than usually tractable mood, one may bargain with a blue-guernseyed fisherman to row one round from the North Landing in his white cobble, lined with red and blue. But perhaps the best view of all is from the green velvety grass on the top of the cliff, just after sunset, maybe,

When the red and white Of Flamborough light Begins to sweep the sea,

when the last puffin has composed himself for the night. and the only sound is the muttering of the waters far

Notes and Comments

An odd bit of commercial history comes to light with the granting of citizenship to Jews in Poland, and shows how Russia, in expelling the race from Moscow, provided Poland with a human factor of great importance in developing her own industrial resources. Politically Poland lay helpless in the grip of her powerful neighbor, resisting as best she might that neighbor's determination to destroy the last vestige of Polish national existence. Industrially, on the other hand, her coal and iron ore districts had developed Polish centers of manufacture superior to those of Russia, but dependent for success on the sale of their products in Russian markets. Jews came from Moscow who were familiar with Russian trade conditions, had already established personal trade relations with Russian cities, and were admirably fitted to develop a commercial program between the two countries. These men became the natural intermediaries between Poles and Russians in business, and their expulsion from Russia is doubtless one reason for the prosperity of Polish industries at Lodz, Warsaw, and Petrokow.

THE United States Government, represented by its expert examiners into all matters which concern the production, handling, and sale of milk, has been looking carefully into the matter of milk bottles, and discovers that for every customer who takes a quart of milk a day the milkman must provide at least twenty new milk bottles in the course of a year. The average milk bottle, says a report by the Federal Department of Agriculture, makes only seventeen trips before it is broken or lost. In sixteen cities more than 8,000,000 sound milk bottles have been collected in one year from the city dumps. Junk dealers, it seems, somehow acquire a great many milk bottles which they do an extensive business in selling again to milk dealers. Many people who buy milk are apparently very careless about the bottles; and the moral seems to be that if everybody were careful the milkman would be saved a considerable and unnecessary expense, and there would be one less reason for the high cost of

RARELY indeed does a ship put to sea with the intention of making but a single voyage, but such a ship is now being built in a British Columbia shipyard, and will presently sail for England with some 5,000,000 feet of lumber. For perhaps the first time in maritime history a ship is a part of her own cargo; she will never come back because after she has been unloaded there will be nothing left of her. The new vessel is all cargo, and when she arrives at her destination she will be taken apart and piled up in a huge lumber pile. With the present need of lumber abroad, it appears that somebody got the idea that it would be cheaper to build the vessel for the one trip and sell her for lumber than to build her simply as an ordinary vessel to carry an ordinary cargo and come back for another.

WHATEVER may be the eventual government of Constantinople, the countless guilds or corporations created by members of the various industrial vocations followed by the population will probably respond slowly to the change. In Constantinople, says a writer on Turkish life, every trade and calling has its own union, many of which are of long ancestry: the esnaf, or guild, of the shoemakers, for example, is said to have been granted power to judge and punish its own members for public offenses as long ago as the sixteenth century, and in return for some service which it then rendered Suleiman the Magnificent. Organized for the common benefit as traders or workers, the members of the guilds are admitted irrespective of race or religion so long as they follow that particular occupation. The business of the organization is conducted in lodges, the officers of which have been held responsible for the good behavior of members. Although future conditions in Constantinople will doubtless modify them, the esnafs will probably continue to be a power.

THERE is very likely a good deal of truth, although the situation is one that invites exaggeration as it gets into print, in the complaint of farmers in the United States that men coming home from the war and engaging for work on farms are demanding shower baths and well-aired sleeping quarters. In many cases these are said to be young men who worked on farms before they went to the war and never thought of such a thing as a shower bath; but the life in the camps has established new ideas of living, and the bath is essential. Report comes from the farms in the Delaware Valley that fully 80 per cent of the men who return to farm work are more insistent on baths and fresh air in their rooms than on higher wages. Even if a much smaller percentage of the new farm workers stood for this program, it would show that military training had inculcated some very good habits, and it will probably well repay the farmers to install the shower bath and consider it a useful farm